

# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

### Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 251

29 December 1983

#### JAPAN

Reagan Phones Nakasone, Hails New Cabinet	C 1
House Committee Approves Fishery Pact With USSR	C 1
Foreign Ministry Announces Grant to Laos	C 1
Nakasone Calls for Housecleaning at LDP	C 1
Oust-Tanaka Resolution Backed	C 2
Anti-Tanaka Pledge Urged	C 3
Diet Recesses; To Reconvene in 6 Weeks	C 3
Nakasone Press Conference on New Cabinet, Tasks	C 4
Briefs: Aid to Ghana; Cultural Grant to Morocco; New Optical Fiber Cable	C 17

#### NORTH KOREA

Upcoming 'Team Spirit-84' Exercise Condemned	D 1
VRPR Commentary	D 1
YONHAP: North To Be Banned From 1984 Soccer Matches	D 3
Report on Chon's Crackdown on People in 1983	D 3
Kim Yong-sam Urges United Struggle for Democracy [VPRP]	D 4
VRPR on Reshuffle of Home Ministry Officials	D 4
VRPR Assails Chon's Message to Nakasone	D 5
KCNA on PRC Leaders Paying Respects to Mao	D 5
Cuban Groups Support DPRK Ministry Statement	D 5
Report on Scheme for S. Korean Workers in Mideast	D 6
Ho Tam Attends Reception Marking Indian Anniversary	D 6
Agricultural Production Increases in 1983	D 7
Briefs: Madagascar Visitor; Bulgarian Trade Group	D 8

#### SOUTH KOREA

Possible Division of Lebanon Termed 'Discomforting'	E 1
[CHOSON ILBO 28 Dec]	
ROK, PRC Agree To Promote Sports Exchanges	E 2
Daily on Pro-N. Korean Lawmakers Defeat in Japan	E 2
[TONG-A ILBO 27 Dec]	
Government to Regularly Discuss Campus Matters	E 3
[CHUNGANG ILBO 28 Dec]	
DJP To Strengthen Local Elections Apparatus	E 4
[KOREA HERALD 29 Dec]	
1983 Export Goal Exceeded; 1984 Goal Set	E 4

## KAMPUCHEA

'KAMPUCHEA' Commentary Slams CGDK Leaders in PRC	H 1
Indian Delegation Visits, Reiterates Support	H 2
Heng Samrin Greets Poland's Jablonski on Birthday	H 3
Briefs: Bulgarian Gift; Message to Bulgarian Front; Fishing Activities	H 3

## LAOS

Phnom Penh Condemns PRC 'Khmer Clique' Meeting	I 1
Sali Vongkhamdao Attends Youth Meeting Closing	I 2
Nouhak Phoumsavan Receives Outgoing Cuban Envoy	I 3

## VIETNAM

Vietnam, Cuba Inaugurate Friendship Month	K 1
Friendship Society Meets	K 1
Symposium on Cuban Revolution	K 1
To Huu Attends Meeting	K 2
CPV Sends Message to Algerian Party Congress	K 2
Greets NLF Party	K 2
Le Duan Message	K 3
Nguyen Co Thach Condemns S. African Aggression	K 3
Huynh Tan Phat Addresses Ho Chi Minh City VFF	K 4
QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Marks VPA Anniversary	K 4
Vo Van Kiet Report to National Assembly 22 Dec	K 7
Part I	K 7
Part II	K 12
Radio Carries Text of 1984 Socioeconomic Plan	K 18

## MALAYSIA &amp; SINGAPORE

## SINGAPORE

Jakarta Reports Suharto-Lee Kuan Yew Talks	O 1
Kampuchea, Batam Island Issues	O 1
Airport News Conference	O 1

## PHILIPPINES

Ship Bombed, Sunk by Iraqi Planes 22 Dec	P 1
Testimony Gives Aquino Probe New Direction	P 1
Security Man Testifies	P 1
New Eyewitnesses Appear	P 1
Mindanao Alliance Head Challenges Marcos Claims	P 2
Opposition Leader Urges Election Participation	P 3
UNIDO To Participate	P 3
Opposition Should Unite [TIMES JOURNAL 26 Dec]	P 3

## OTHER COUNTRIES

## BRUNEI

Sultan Comments on Political System, Detainees	Q 1
------------------------------------------------	-----

REAGAN PHONES NAKASONE, HAILS NEW CABINET

OW290737 Tokyo KYODO in English 0718 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 29 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Thursday he would make his utmost efforts to solve problems pending between Japan and the United States next year.

Nakasone expressed the intention when U.S. President Ronald Reagan telephoned him from California, where he is staying, to congratulate the premier on the recent inauguration of his second Cabinet. The prime minister sought Reagan's efforts to reopen the now-stalled strategic weapons and intermediate-range nuclear forces reduction talks between the United States and Soviet Union, throwing full support behind the U.S. president in this regard, Japanese officials said. Reagan, appreciating Nakasone's cooperation in the past year, said he was pleased to be working with the Japanese Premier next year, too.

Nakasone proposed a concerted Japan-U.S. endeavor to revitalize the world economy. He also said he would visit China before Reagan's scheduled trip in March, and would convey the outcome of the trip to the President, the officials said.

HOUSE COMMITTEE APPROVES FISHERY PACT WITH USSR

OW281107 Tokyo KYODO in English 0518 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 28 KYODO -- The foreign affairs committee of the House of Representatives Wednesday approved a Japan-Soviet fishery agreement setting slightly smaller 1984 catch quotas in each other's 200-mile zone. The agreement, concluded in Moscow last week, was scheduled to be authorized at a house plenary session later in the day. Final Diet (parliament) approval was expected within Wednesday following House of Councillors' action. The accord gave Japan a 700,000 ton quota, down 50,000 tons from this year, and the Soviet Union 640,000 tons, down 10,000 tons. It also permitted Japanese and Soviet fishing boats to call at one specified port on each side.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES GRANT TO LAOS

OW280959 Tokyo KYODO in English 0732 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 28 KYODO -- The government has extended a 200 million yen (about 858,000 dollars) grant to Laos to help the Indochinese country increase food production the Foreign Ministry said in a release Wednesday. Notes on the aid were exchanged Tuesday, the release said. Stable and increased production of food in Laos was seriously affected because of devastation of its land by war, turning farmers to refugees, the release said. In 1981 the Laotian Government began a five-year social and economic development plan aiming at food self-sufficiency, it said.

NAKASONE CALLS FOR HOUSECLEANING AT LDP

OW290733 Tokyo KYODO in English 0712 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 29 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Thursday called a meeting of Liberal-Democratic Party and government leaders and ordered establishment of a party free of corruption, government officials reported.

Nakasone, who formed his second administration Monday, gave the instruction as his party suffered a stunning setback in the December 18 general election, losing its simple majority in the House of Representatives. The election defeat was generally blamed on the conviction last October in Japan's largest postwar bribery scandal of Nakasone's main political backer. Former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka was given a four-year prison term for taking bribes from U.S. aircraft maker Lockheed while in office in the early 1970's. He appealed the ruling and refused to give up his Diet (parliament) post, stalling Diet business for more than one month and prompting Nakasone to dissolve the lower house for the election.

At Thursday's meeting Nakasone said the Diet will set up a political ethics consultative council and called on party and government leaders to carry out a party reform so that no corruption can occur, the officials said. In the recent election the LDP won only 250 seats in the 511-member lower chamber, but recruited nine independents to clinch to a bare majority.

In forming his second administration Monday, Nakasone successfully established a coalition with the LDP splinter group New Liberal Club to enable smooth Diet proceedings. With the NLC's participation in the second Nakasone administration, the LDP now has 266 active lower house seats, regarded as a stable majority.

Nakasone's aides said the prime minister wants his Cabinet members to disclose their assets to the public and trying to realize less expensive elections. LDP sources said the leadership will start trying to reform the scandal- and strife-ridden party in January by reinforcing an organ studying the matter.

#### Oust-Tanaka Resolution Backed

OW291131 Tokyo KYODO in English 1047 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 29 KYODO -- Home Affairs Minister Seiichi Tagawa, head of the New Liberal Club and a partner in a coalition with the Liberal-Democratic Party, said Thursday his minor party will support a resolution seeking the ouster of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka.

In an interview with Japan Broadcasting Corp. (NHK) videotaped for a new year program, Tagawa said his party's attitude toward the resolution remains unchanged.

"There is no need to hesitate (for the NLC to support the resolution)," he said.

Tagawa, a journalist-turned politician, joined the Cabinet of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone inaugurated last Monday after his party established a coalition with the LDP. A resolution seeking the resignation of Tanaka, convicted last October in the Lockheed payoff scandal, failed to be tabled at a House of Representatives plenary session in face of stiff opposition from the LDP.

Tanaka, who left the LDP after the scandal erupted in 1976 and sits in the lower house as an independent, resisted opposition pressure to give up his seat and won a record number of votes in his constituency in Niigata Prefecture in the December 18 general election.

Tagawa, whose party has eight seats in the lower chamber, said there are voices even among some LDP dietmen to support the oust-Tanaka resolution. But he did not say whether his party will jointly sponsor such a resolution with opposition parties, including Socialists and Communists.

The LDP won only 250 seats at this month's polls, losing 36 seats in the 511-member house but added to its roster nine independents to secure a bare majority. The conservative party formed a coalition with the NLC Monday to boost active conservative seats in the house to 266, regarded as a stable majority.

Tagawa Thursday dismissed any possibility that his party will be reunited with the LDP. The NLC was formed in 1976 by six dietmen who bolted the LDP after the Lockheed scandal was unearthed, seeking "clean politics."

#### Anti-Tanaka Pledge Urged

OW290915 Tokyo KYODO in English 0811 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 29 (KYODO -- Former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda Thursday urged Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to keep his pledge to eliminate the political influence of strongman Kakuei Tanaka in state and party affairs.

Fukuda made the call when he met Nakasone's close aide Takao Fujinami, who was given the post of the chief cabinet secretary in the just inaugurated second Nakasone Cabinet.

Fukuda referred to a statement made by Nakasone last week, in which the premier vowed to make the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) free from Tanaka's influence, according to political sources. Describing the statement as "a new constitution of the party," Fukuda said he hoped that Nakasone would strictly abide by it, the sources said.

Fukuda is an archrival of Tanaka, who was found guilty in the Lockheed bribery scandal. His conviction was largely blamed for the setback of the LDP in the December 18 general election. Fujinami, who called on Fukuda to seek his cooperation with the new Nakasone administration, did not go beyond saying he would convey Fukuda's hope to Nakasone, according to the sources.

#### DIET RECESSES; TO RECONVENE IN 6 WEEKS

OW281011 Tokyo KYODO in English 0835 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 28 KYODO -- The Diet (parliament) went into a six-week yearend and new year recess Wednesday following a three-day session after it was convened on Monday.

The Liberal-Democratic Party plans to resume Diet business on February 6, ruling party sources said. Ruling and opposition parties will discuss the schedules on January 19, the sources said.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will deliver a policy speech after the Diet business is resumed in a ceremony attended by Emperor Hirohito. The current special session of the Diet, convened Monday following the December 18 general election, will run through March 23.

NAKASONE PRESS CONFERENCE ON NEW CABINET, TASKS

OW280031 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0530 GMT 27 Dec 83

[Press conference granted by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone at his official residence in Tokyo; questioners not identified -- live]

[Text] Mr Prime Minister, you issued a statement on the outcome of the general election as the LDP president. In the statement you said that your feeling of responsibility for the election outcome was so heavy that you felt you should resign from the party presidential post. In the statement you also pointed out that you failed to take definite steps to settle the Tanaka question and that people were dissatisfied with your handling of the issue of political ethics. How is the spirit of this statement reflected in your party and Cabinet reshuffles?

[Nakasone] Our party lost a considerable number of seats in the recent election and I really apologize to party members and supporters for the loss of seats. I reflected on my past handling of the political ethics issue. I analyzed the issue, and have reached the conclusion that I was not quite successful in getting our party position regarding the issue across to the general public and that I failed to fully satisfy the people on the issue.

In reorganizing my Cabinet, I fully realized the need to correct my past mistakes. For example, I paid special attention to the assignments of such posts as justice minister, LDP executives including party secretary general, and chief cabinet secretary, which people think had not been fair in the past although I do not agree with that view. I pondered over the distribution of these posts and fully considered public opinion and intraparty views. In choosing the justice minister, for example, I believed that for the time being, he should be careful, calm, discreet, and self-effacing, but have a strong sense of observing law. I thought that he should be a person who can look calmly at how law is observed.

I have also changed my close aides in full consideration of opinions within and outside of the party. Mr Gotoda did a very fine job in the past. I think that he has been the most skillful chief cabinet secretary. If I have done anything worthwhile in the past 1-year period, I owe it largely to Mr Gotoda and Party Secretary General Nikaido. I am really grateful to them.

In addition, I have asked the New Liberal Club [NLC] for cooperation in the formation of the Cabinet, that is for a coalition, because our party and the NLC have reached an agreement of views regarding political ethics, administrative reforms, vast educational reforms, and peace diplomacy. I thus asked Mr Tagawa to join the Cabinet. I asked him to become head of the National Safety Commission, which supervises the police. I believe that this is a noteworthy step. However, I do not mean to say that my first Cabinet acted somewhat unfairly. I believe that my first Cabinet acted impartially. However, I took these recent steps in a sincere hope that they would remove public misunderstanding.

There is another basic point which I took into consideration in forming the Cabinet. I have enlisted many new, younger people in my Cabinet lineup to inspire administration with the sense of being in a new era. Because we will enter the 21st century in 17 years, I considered it necessary to make basic preparations for the new era. This is why I selected many new, young people. I believe that in this way I have shown the LDP's aspirations and readiness to meet the new era. On the average, the present Cabinet members are 3.3 years younger than those of the previous Cabinet.

I also took into consideration the need for international trust, or the need for stable international relations. Japan should show foreign countries and the world community that Japan has not changed its diplomacy and that it will continue in its foreign policies. In this sense, I attached particular importance to the need of Japan maintaining international trust and stable international relations. I thus had Foreign Minister Abe and Finance Minister Takeshita remain in their respective posts.

I also tried to form an effective, "really working" Cabinet by assigning the right people to the right places. In changing personnel, I also sought to promote party unity and consolidate what is called the all-party posture.

I also took into consideration the need for cooperation with the opposition parties, which is likely to become increasingly important in the upcoming Diet. In this context, I sought to fill the positions of party executives with people who are fully capable of carrying out cooperation with the opposition parties. I have thus selected Mr Tanaka as party secretary general, Mr Kanemaru as Executive Council chairman, Mr Fujio as Policy Affairs Research Council chairman, and others for some important posts. In other words, I have put emphasis on our relations with opposition parties.

[Question] Let us further discuss personnel changes later. I have a question about the issue of coalition with the NLC, which you have already briefly mentioned. You mentioned something about an agreement of views between the two parties regarding policy matters. Would you more clearly explain the reason for the coalition?

[Nakasone] The coalition was formed because the two parties agreed on policy matters and their cooperation was necessary to ensure a stable political situation. A political party's task boils down to the implementation of its pledges, that is, its policies. A coalition requires, before anything else, agreement on policies. Otherwise, it will merely be an underhanded arrangement in the eyes of the general public.

Therefore, the two parties officially prepared and confirmed a document called an agreement on policies. They pledged to join hands in carrying out these policies. The NLC was thus asked to join in the Cabinet. I believe that this coalition contributes greatly to stabilizing the political situation. Political stability is very important for Japan in carrying out both its international and domestic policies. It is important in promoting international trust in Japan and international confidence and faith in Japan's foreign policy; it is also important in carrying out economic and other domestic programs. Business conditions have finally begun to improve and we are now getting out of the recession. At this moment, we would like to further stimulate this trend through political stability. This is my strong hope. I thus asked the NLC to cooperate in order to stabilize the political situation.

[Question] I think that you have fully explained how the two parties decided to cooperate. Nevertheless, people are still somewhat suspicious about the coalition because it emerged immediately after the two parties had fought each other in a general election. What do you think?

[Nakasone] Some people had hoped that a parity of strength would be realized between the conservative and reformist camps. There was also a strong popular voice calling for a coalition between conservatives and middle-of-the-roaders, according to public opinion surveys. Every poll showed that a fairly large number of people wanted to have a government which was not dominated by the LDP alone but was run jointly by the LDP and some other elements. This coalition between the LDP and the NLC could mark the first step toward fulfilling this popular desire.

It is a normal procedure of constitutional government for two closely related parties to join hands when singlehanded formation of the government is impossible. In this sense, the LDP has chosen to cooperate with the NLC, rather than forming the government singlehandedly. I think that this coalition could mark the start of one of the patterns of government under a democratic, constitutional political system.

[Question] Mr Tagawa has been critical of your stand, particularly of your stand regarding the question of political ethics. Are you not afraid that his joining the Cabinet will actually disturb unity in the Cabinet?

[Nakasone] I do not think that there will be such disturbance. I had full talks with Mr Tagawa. The NLC has highly rated the statement I made as LDP president at the top party advisory meeting. We expressed to NLC members our determination to implement what was said in the statement.

[Question] In connection with your comment on the appointment of the NLC's Seiichi Tagawa as minister of home affairs, it should be noted that the post of home affairs minister has something to do with the election system and that the NLC attaches great importance to this system. Did you also consider this point?

[Nakasone] Yes, I did. One of the problems that needs to be corrected is the present number of lower house seats assigned to each constituency. As you know, there is a recent Supreme Court ruling that concerns the lopsidedness in this area. Even before the court issued the ruling, I said that the issue required study. When the ruling was announced, I felt that it was something like a suspended sentence, that the Supreme Court was urging the government to correct the problem as soon as possible. There is also the problem of the Political Party Law that has arisen since the proportionate representation system was put into effect in the elections for the House of Councillors. Furthermore, I believe that in the future we will have to face a necessary revision of the Public Office Election Law. In the latest general election, the duration of the campaign period was reduced to 15 days; it is possible that there will be arguments about the consequences of it, including demands for a further revision. All these problems may be considered links in the ethics issue, because they are related to the requirement for clean elections. In that sense, I will find it very helpful if Mr Tagawa, as home affairs minister, will examine such problems as those concerning political parties and election systems, which fall under the jurisdiction of the Home Affairs Ministry, and will present plans for reform.

[Question] I understand that the LDP leadership worked at first for the NLC members' return to the LDP, not for an LDP-NLC coalition. Since coalition undoubtedly involves a certain measure of instability, do you have any plans to work for greater stability in the future by having NLC members become LDP members?

[Nakasone] Now that we have established LDP-NLC relations of cooperation in the form of a coalition, in other words, through an agreement on policy matters, I feel that we should follow the path thus established.

[Question] In the statement you issued earlier as LDP president, you said that the so-called influence of Mr Tanaka would be eliminated. Is it correct to say that the spirit of the statement has been carried through?

[Nakasone] As I testified before the Diet, I have never experienced what could be called interference or meddling in my business by Mr Tanaka, not even a single time. As for the series of foreign policy decisions and domestic measures I took, including the administrative reform program, I made all the decisions after consultations with members of the Cabinet.

In doing so, I took into account ideas and policy recommendations presented by Cabinet members. I and members of the Cabinet then jointly implemented those decisions and policies. Mr Tanaka never asked me to do this or that. Although this is the fact, I also understand that personnel and other actions I took could have caused some people to imagine that I might have been influenced by Mr Tanaka. Therefore, I decided to eliminate any possible misunderstanding. I am also determined to hold on to this principle in the future.

[Question] The fact is, however, that one of the three top LDP posts went to the Tanaka faction. In the new Cabinet, the faction has also been given [words indistinct] posts. This raises doubts about the claim that the so-called Tanaka influence has been eliminated, doesn't it?

[Nakasone] What you are referring to is the result of a decision to form a Cabinet reflecting all-party unity. All groups in the party and all capable people were considered for posts in the Cabinet. If a member of Mr Tanaka's group were to be denied a post simply because he belongs to that group, it would be unreasonable. From the standpoint of all-party unity, it was necessary to form a Cabinet under the ability-first principle and a Cabinet ensuring the satisfactory implementation of policies. I found it important to form a Cabinet lineup that can further inspire all-party unity, although it would be impossible to fully satisfy everyone. With that in mind, my selections were on an ability-first basis, with special emphasis on having younger candidates and considering suprafactional interests.

[Question] In the statement you issued as LDP president, you used such expressions as settlement of the so-called Tanaka issue and the so-called political influence of Mr Tanaka. Some people argue that you used the word so-called as an expression of your consideration for Mr Tanaka. Would you comment on the meaning of the word so-called you used in that statement?

[Nakasone] I don't quite understand the question.

[Question] It is about the meaning of the word so-called which you used in the statement you issued as LDP president. Some people argue that you used that term as an expression of your consideration for Mr Tanaka. What is the meaning of the word so-called in that statement?

[Nakasone] I used it to mean what is said by people. It is not true that Mr Tanaka is meddling in the business of the LDP, the Cabinet or the prime minister, as I have been saying. The Cabinet's policies and the LDP's pledges, as well as measures concerning their implementation, are based on decisions made by executive bodies of the LDP in accordance with established procedures. Those bodies include the Policy Affairs Research Council and the Executive Council. No single person can in any way influence the LDP from outside. The LDP is no longer a party of such outdated nature. Its operations center on its executive bodies. We are therefore convinced that the LDP is not under Mr Tanaka's unjustifiable influence. Nevertheless, there have been allegations of such an influence and this made me feel that we need to increase our guard against any misunderstanding. It was to that effect that I used the term so-called.

[Question] Have you recently talked with Mr Tanaka? Since the election, I mean?

[Nakasone] No, I haven't.

[Question] In your testimony before the Diet, you indeed stated that you had never been influenced by Mr Tanaka in policy and other matters.

You might be right with regard to policy matters, but in such matters as Cabinet posts and the timing of the lower house dissolution, some people suspect that your decisions might have been influenced by Mr Tanaka. I mean that you might have been more or less influenced in the form of having respected Mr Tanaka's feelings by considering the views expressed by the Tanaka faction. This could have been a factor that led you to include in your statement as LDP president such clauses as that you failed to put a clear end to the so-called Tanaka issue, and that you would eliminate all so-called political influences from Mr Tanaka. It seems that all this indicates that you personally admit that the criticism about the alleged influence of Mr Tanaka, including the criticism among members of nonmainstream factions of the LDP, were responsible for the setback in the election. In other words, you seem to admit that voters have passed their verdict on what is called Mr Tanaka's domination of the LDP. Would you comment?

[Nakasone] I have never experienced any meddling. Nor have I ever been affected by any outside interference. All LDP operations center on its executive bodies such as the Policy Affairs Research Council and the Executive Council. Everything it does is based on the decisions of these organs. The LDP is not a party that is so feeble that a nonmember could influence its policies from outside. It is a firm and solid party in which every one expresses his or her own views without yielding to outside influences. Nevertheless, I feel that it is also true that we have caused misunderstandings, such as those reported in newspapers, magazines and on television shows, and that those misunderstandings have led to our setback in the election. I felt that we need to increase our guard against any possible misunderstanding in the future. The statement you mentioned reflects these feelings on my part.

[Question] I am sorry that the next question, which concerns some of the personnel actions you have taken, could be considered as touching the privacy of the individuals concerned. The announced Cabinet lineup includes Messrs Komoto, Abe and Takeshita -- so-called new leaders whose ambition is to aim for the post-Nakasone prime ministership. Meanwhile, Mr Miyazawa has been left out, both from the LDP leadership and the Cabinet. This strikes us as an indication that you are paving the way for a third term as LDP president for yourself. What do you think of this speculation?

[Nakasone] My desire was to establish all-party unity. I promised that to the party's supreme advisers. I also expressed it in my statement as LDP president. I just followed that line in forming the Cabinet. I wanted Mr Miyazawa to take a post in my Cabinet and even discussed related details. Mr Miyazawa, however, expressed his desire for staying with his faction and continuing to do the faction's work. I did a great deal of pleading through Mr Suzuki and other people, but he didn't change his mind. I could not do otherwise but give up my plan. That is the truth of what occurred. It was my desire to form a Cabinet that would include all leaders, along the line of all-party unity. The same thing applies to Mr Nikaido. I made a similar request to him, but his response was that for a number of reasons he felt that he had better not accept the offer. Mr Nikaido also asked me to give him time to rest. He told me he has been very tired after the election and wants to take a rest.

[Question] In that connection, I would like to ask a question concerning the selection of Mr Rokusuke Tanaka as secretary general of the LDP, another focal point in the party and Cabinet reshuffle. The final decision concerning that post was somewhat delayed. Would you explain the primary reason why you persisted in the selection of Mr Rokusuke Tanaka for that post, although the reported reason was the relationship with the NLC?

[Nakasone] Mr Rokusuke Tanaka, then chairman of the LDP Policy Affairs Research Council, and NLC Secretary General Yamaguichi made painstaking efforts to form the agreement between the two parties on policy matters. For that reason, I asked Mr Rokusuke Tanaka to be secretary general, because I felt that it is very important now to maintain relations with the NLC in a satisfactory state, and to handle interparty affairs in good faith lest NLC members should have any apprehensions about us.

[Question] Mr Suzuki reportedly strongly recommended Mr Miyazawa for the post of LDP secretary general. Nevertheless, you picked Mr Rokusuke Tanaka. This could raise the concern that the action could cause a schism in the system of distributing the three top posts of the party to the three largest factions on a proportionate basis, which you support. Would you comment?

[Nakasone] I talked with former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki on the phone, and I believe that he understood my position.

[Question] It is said that Mr Nikaido decided not to accept any party or Cabinet post to assume his responsibility for the setback in the election. Meanwhile, you have said that he asked you for time to rest. According to reports, however, you are planning to make him vice president of the party. Is that true? Another point concerns Mr Komoto. It was officially announced that he will serve in the capacity of deputy prime minister. Do you have a plan to designate him officially as deputy prime minister?

[Nakasone] Mr Nikaido served as LDP secretary general for a long time -- nearly 3 years, didn't he? He is very tired -- physically, too -- and he told me he wants to rest for awhile. I don't think his request was based on a decision to assume any responsibility for the setback in the election. In fact, he appears to be exhausted both mentally and physically. Judging from the way he looked -- he is a man of slight build to begin with, as you know -- I decided that his health is more important. That is how I gave up the plan to have him in the Cabinet. On your question whether or not I will make him vice president of the party, my answer is that I would like to study the matter further, in the light of anticipated developments in the Diet that we will have to face, as well as changes at home and abroad, developments within the party, and other factors. As for Mr Komoto, I will have him act on my behalf during my absence for overseas trips just like I, then director general of the Administrative Management Agency, did in the Suzuki Cabinet. For further details on this matter I will also have to await further study, pending further developments in the situation.

[Question] On whether or not you will make Mr Nikaido vice president of the party, do you mean that you will draw a conclusion before the next LDP convention scheduled for January?

[Nakasone] I think that it is a matter to be considered after we have ushered in the new year and in the light of developments in a new era.

[Question] With the Prime Minister's Office and the Administrative Management Agency scheduled to be merged into one agency in the coming summer, you reportedly originally planned to appoint one minister to run the two agencies concurrently, thus making room for a new post -- that is, the post of minister in charge of external economic affairs. Reports also had it that you actually tried to implement that plan. The plan was not carried out, however. Could you comment on the reason? Also, when the merger occurs this summer, will it entail a reshuffle?

[Nakasone] In connection with the projected merger of the Prime Minister's Office and the Administrative Management Agency into one agency -- the General Administrative Agency [Somucho] -- it was true that there was a suggestion that just one minister be appointed to run the two agencies concurrently.

Some people came to see me with their suggestions on the matter. For a brief period, I also thought that it could be a good idea. I even considered how it could affect the whole Cabinet lineup if I would adopt the idea. Speaking of personnel plans, however, they require rewritings over and over again. First, you come up with basic plans in your mind, pondering them for days, although you would not write them down in black and white until the last moment. In that process of pondering, I indeed considered the suggested appointment of one minister to run the two agencies concurrently to make room for a new post of external economic affairs minister. When the time came for me to put it down on a piece of paper, however, I found it difficult. Consequently, I abandoned the plan. When the two agencies are merged into the General Administrative Agency, I will consider all related problems in the light of the situation existing at that time.

[Question] When that time comes, one Cabinet post will be vacated. In that connection, it is hardly conceivable that one of the present Cabinet members will be picked to fill the post of external economic affairs minister. Don't you think that it is still possible that you will face a situation in which you need to reshuffle the Cabinet?

[Nakasone] The LDP has maintained consistent and coherent policies. However, personnel changes should be made when necessary. It is too early to say something about next year's personnel reshuffle, a choppy question. I would rather not talk about such an uncertain future affair.

[Question] I would like to ask a question as to what you term "the so-called political ethical issue." Well, I have to return to the subject of your recent statement, a statement you made in the capacity of party president. In the statement, you said that the reason for the defeat in the general election was that you had left the nation dissatisfied with your stand on political ethics. I understand that you also mentioned the same thing in today's first Cabinet meeting. In this connection, I would like to know what concrete measures you are going to take to establish political ethics in the future.

[Nakasone] Honestly speaking, the LDP was sort of chastised by the people in the general election. It was a very severe chastisement. Frankly speaking, I thought that the LDP should work hard not to incur further punishment. I think that the LDP should be careful not to be punished again. In the future, we will go through various elections and changes in the situation. The ruling and opposition parties will have to tackle various problems in the Diet next year. The government should also execute its tasks effectively. In this context, today's first Cabinet meeting discussed a measure to disclose Cabinet members' financial standings to the public. Prior to Cabinet post assignments yesterday, each Cabinet member consented to my three requests that he support the administrative reforms wholeheartedly, that he favor the measure to disclose his financial standing to the public, and that he pay attention to maintaining unity of the Cabinet. At today's Cabinet meeting, it was thus decided that all Cabinet members would disclose their financial conditions and, as a first step, they would fill out standard forms to be distributed by the Cabinet secretariat sometime in the future.

In addition, I will seek to establish a political ethics committee in the House of Representatives. The same kind of committee has already been installed in the House of Councillors. When established, the lower house committee will discuss definite measures to promote political ethics, establish a code of conduct that Diet members are required to observe in their official and private activities, prescribe operational requirements for party factions, and study if it is possible to take punitive action against a Diet member if he should commit an infamous offense outside the Diet.

All Diet-related laws and principles thus far have been applicable to actions taken inside the Diet and they have been enforced on a self-regulatory basis.

Generally speaking, Diet members were not held responsible under the laws for their activities outside the Diet. Could we handle an act committed outside the Diet by simply adding a special clause to the existing laws or would it be possible to handle such an act by stretching the interpretation of terms such as "maintenance of a Diet member's dignity" under the current laws? These points should also be discussed in full detail among parties and their factions.

All parties and factions can thus work to revise Diet-related laws if they feel the need to do so. At the Diet, they can discuss revising the political party law or the election law. That is, they can seek to amend the election law so that elections could be less expensive. They also can discuss the question of a quorum. Through Diet discussions, they could solve these questions one by one. To that end, the LDP now plans to install a political ethics committee under the direct control by its president as soon as possible. When established, the committee will formulate practical measures to promote political ethics and clean up politics. The formulated measures will then be presented to various parties and factions for consultations and discussions. Through consultations, the measures will be translated into laws or reflected in various Diet resolutions. I would like to promote political ethics by taking various and practical methods.

[Question] The opposition parties are likely to present the Tanaka resolution again to the next Diet sitting. How will you act when the resolution is presented?

[Nakasone] When the resolution is actually presented, I will study the intent of the opposition parties and take appropriate measures.

[Question] At a postelection press conference, you said that the LDP lost over the ethics issue, but that its policies had full public support. Don't you think that the people had misgivings about what they called the hawkish position you have actively taken since you took office? You said that the LDP was chastised by the people in the election. Don't you think that your party was chastised because of this position?

[Nakasone] I do not think so. At plenary sessions of the party today and yesterday, I expressed my views that during the election campaign the people showed their strong support for the policies pursued for 1 year by the Nakasone government on diplomacy, comprehensive national security, administrative reforms, and business recovery, as well as its programs for future educational reforms, campaign against cancer, expansion of green areas, and harmony among people. I became aware of this strong support while delivering campaign speeches and reading letters from the people. Of course, some people will be opposed to our policies.

However, as far as my party members and I know, these policies have strong popular support. I know this from various reports. I am convinced of it. I am determined to continuously implement these policies as I pledged to do so in the election campaign. A political party should not forget its public pledges when the election is over. It should carry out its election pledges with a strong sense of responsibility. Our party attaches great importance to international trust in Japan and stable international situation. In this connection, I will send the foreign minister to the United States sometime in January, possibly before the next Diet session opens, to fully discuss with the U.S. leaders Japan's postelection situation and its foreign policies. This way, we can remove any misunderstandings between the two countries.

Besides such personal visits, stable relations with foreign countries will also be maintained through ambassadors and my personal letters.

[Question] Before discussing the compilation of budget for next year, I would like to ask a few more questions about the subjects we have already touched on. When you inaugurated your first Cabinet, you said at a press conference that political ethics should be the most fundamental issue facing politicians. One year has elapsed since then, and you now say that you have failed to tackle this issue fully. Are you really determined to handle this issue in earnest now? Another question is about the Tanaka resolution. You have consistently argued that a dietman's relations with his or her constituency cannot be severed by Diet resolutions. Do you still hold this view? May I ask you to answer these two questions?

[Nakasone] Political ethics is a very important issue, and I believe that we should observe it faithfully. Therefore, as I have already said, we should carry out various practical reforms. It is useless to pay lip service. We should act. All Diet members should join hands in carrying out practical reforms. This way, we can promote political ethics through Diet proceedings. Toward this end, we can revise relative laws, if necessary. Now, I would like to answer your question as to whether a majority of votes in the Diet can possibly deprive a representative of his or her parliamentary seat in disregard of the representative's free individual will and the desire of the constituency concerned. I believe that my position on this issue is democratic and still correct. Nevertheless, our party should realize the weightiness of the popular judgment given in the election. Sovereignty rests with the people, and therefore their judgment is more authoritative than a parliamentary judgment. The people form the basis of democratic politics. Now that this popular judgment has been given, both the ruling and opposition parties should study ways to tackle the Tanaka issue in the future. I think that this is one of the postelection issues facing both the ruling and opposition parties.

[Question] In connection with the voters' verdict passed in the election, let me return to the question of the ratio of lower house seats assigned to the constituencies. The election was held without correcting the unconstitutional ratio, and it has been found that the need to correct the unconstitutional ratio problem is even more urgent. With the election just over, it is felt that now is the best time to consider this issue. Do you have any plan to show specific procedures or a timetable on this matter?

[Nakasone] The matter you have mentioned, I think, will be referred to the LDP Election Measures Committee. Or, is it the Election System Research Council? It is that committee's job to work on that kind of problem.

[Question] [words indistinct]

[Nakasone] I believe that in response to the ruling by the Supreme Court, the work should be expedited as much as possible. It is also a matter that should be discussed by all parties and groups. It could be compared to the matter of rules in baseball games. What we are going to do is to make new ground rules. So, I believe, it naturally calls for consultations among parties and groups.

[Questions] Do you mean that the work will be completed before the next general election?

[Nakasone] We will try to finish the work as soon as possible.

[Question] Next question deals with the budget compilation for the next fiscal year, which you termed at today's Cabinet meeting as the No 1 immediate task. First, would you comment on your procedural plans?

[Nakasone] Traditionally, it begins in the LDP Tax System Research Council, which studies revenue problems. The Finance Ministry then sets outlines on expenditure as well as revenue, focusing on planned cuts in expenditure and nontax revenue. What I am planning is to have the LDP Tax System Research Council meet at least twice before the end of the year, resuming the work on 5 January and carrying it on -- on a round-the-clock basis if necessary. The LDP council will thus come up with its basic plan, which will be shown to the Finance Ministry. The ministry will then work out its plans dealing with expenditure cuts and unfair taxes -- which was controversial some time ago -- and nontax revenue problems.

All in all, I would like to see the basic administration plan completed by about 20 January. This plan will then be presented to the LDP for its study. In the case of the budget plan for fiscal 1983, the LDP took 5 years to complete its study -- 5 days toward the end of December 1982. In view of the situation we are in now, I will strive once again to have the budget bill passed by the Diet before the end of the current fiscal year so that we won't have to compile a provisional budget, and so we can avert a slowdown in the economic upturn.

I am planning to have LDP officials expedite their work so that we can present the budget bill to the Diet at the earliest possible date, although the date for reopening the Diet session has yet to be picked by the ruling and opposition parties through consultations. The date thus picked will of course be a factor affecting our preparations. At any rate, the administration's position is to make preliminary plans available to all agencies and offices as soon as possible and hold a Cabinet meeting to determine the budget's outline at the earliest possible date thereafter.

[Question] Concerning the budget issue, I believe the people are most concerned about possible tax hikes. You have vowed to honor your campaign pledges. During the campaign, you also denied the possibility of tax hikes, such as a drastic hike in the commodity tax. Has there been any change in your position in this area?

[Nakasone] No, there has been no change. I will strive to abide by the line of fiscal reconstruction without tax hikes set by the Ad Hoc Administrative Reform Research Council.

[Question] [words indistinct]

[Nakasone] On that matter, the guideline set by the Ad Hoc Administrative Reform Research Council states that the administration is authorized to take corrective actions on some unfair points in taxation as long as it works under the principle that the proportion of the tax burden to the national income should not be altered. You may therefore say that such corrective actions are possible. I would like to see this matter, too, handled in compliance with the guideline set by the Ad Hoc Administrative Reform Research Council.

[Question] In view of the difficulties facing state finances, the budget bill for fiscal 1984 is expected to reflect the increased pressures on the people's economic condition, particularly in terms of [words indistinct] and increases in public rates and charges. On the other hand, defense spending has been increasing at an extraordinarily high rate, both in terms of comparative percentage over the previous year and in gross amount. This trend, of course, has something to do with the nation's foreign policy. With all factors involved considered, what would you say about the future of the nation's defense budget and the current ceiling of 1 percent of the gross national product?

[Nakasone] In the budget for fiscal 1984, as I pledged during the election campaign, I am planning to hold defense spending below that ceiling by all means possible. As for specific figures, they have a bearing on other expenditures and therefore will have to be determined in the overall compilation process, taking other expenditures into account, as well. It should be noted, however, that during the Suzuki-Reagan talks, Japan promised to make further efforts in this area. I also made it clear that I will honor that promise. I think that I should stand by what Mr Suzuki promised and what I said about Japan's defense.

However, the extent of our efforts in this respect will be determined in the budget-compilation process, with other expenditures also taken into account. Another point is that efforts will be made to keep the defense spending below the 1-percent-of-GNP ceiling. In my view, we will face tremendous difficulties in compiling the budget for fiscal 1984. Among other things, the interests and other expenses to be paid on the 110 trillion yen in national bonds alone will be as much as 10 trillion yen. Also, the tax revenues allocated to local governments and other grants to local agencies are expected to be as much as 18 to 19 trillion yen. This means that 18 to 19 trillion yen is earmarked for the said category from the beginning. In addition to the interest payments on national bonds, we are also required to reduce the total amount of deficit-covering bonds issued so far.

In this situation, we have no choice but to form an austere budget. This makes it imperative that our citizens accept it with forbearance. The most important thing in this respect is that they do so on a fair basis. As for the truly needy people, however, I think that we should try to show our sincerity to the maximum degree with appropriate measures for them. Generally speaking, however, we will have to ask citizens to display a spirit of forbearance and to accept austerity to whatever degree considered generally acceptable. Otherwise, it is impossible to abide by the guidelines set by the Ad Hoc Administrative Reform Research Council. That is the situation we are in now. We will have to increase taxes if our citizens refuse to accept such austerity to a certain extent. Honestly speaking, this is the situation we are in now. I wish I could paint a rosier picture for you, but the severe realities facing our nation do not permit me to do so. Under these circumstances, I will strive to deal with problems in the fairest possible manner.

[Question] During the campaign, you made commitments concerning an economic recovery. Could you comment on your future economic measures, including public works programs?

[Nakasone] Regarding public works programs, I am planning to fully develop programs financed by the private sector next year, in addition to the traditional ones -- I mean the programs financed by the state. To that end, a promotion headquarters for that project has been created within the Cabinet and I am the head of that headquarters. Work already begun in the Tokyo and Osaka areas.

What I am trying to do is to spread it throughout the country. The idea is to boldly employ private-sector capital, resources, and initiatives. Government agencies and local public organizations will take a hands-off attitude, leaving these works in the hands of the public sector. To that end, we will try to lift control and regulatory measures as much as possible. Private businesses have the necessary funds. The present trend is for those funds to flow to the United States through life insurance companies and banks, making Japan's dollar [as heard] cheaper.

The most important thing, I think, is to make the best possible use of private funds. To do so, we will lift various regulatory measures in this area to enable the private sector to display its initiatives.

We will use this new formula, in addition to state-financed programs, to promote public works and an economic recovery. Needless to say, we will also have to consider more flexible operations of the monetary policy in response to changes in interest rates at home and abroad.

[Question] Regarding the deficit-covering national bonds, the guidelines of the Ad Hoc Administrative Reform Research Council call for their liquidation by fiscal 1990. Is it correct to say that you will see to it that the budget effectively reflects this target?

[Nakasone] I am determined to exert my utmost along that line.

[Question] [Words indistinct]

[Nakasone] Reform of the 6-3-3 system [6 years of primary school, 3 years of junior high school, and 3 years of senior high school] has been an issue for a long time. Discussions have been exhausted to a certain extent. However, education reform is one thing that must not be handled hastily, one thing to which rough-and-ready methods should not be applied. It should be handled with great patience, with the future of the nation taken into consideration.

Reform involving the 6-3-3 system has long been discussed by the Central Educational Council and by private individuals and institutes. Accordingly, I decided that the time has come to place it on a public timetable. I then discussed the matter with the education minister and other officials of the Education Ministry before the election. At the time, I felt that ministry officials had also heard the views of the Central Educational Council. Based on these developments, I will refer the 6-3-3-4 system [last 4 meaning 4 years of college education] issue to the Central Educational Council at the earliest possible date in January to seek its recommendations. Needless to say, included in it will be current problems relating to the present entrance examination systems, the deviation value [hensachi] ratings, and the universal first-round test [equivalent to the SAT's]. It will also include problems relating to links between the primary, junior high, and senior high schools, as well as the question of diversifying education.

I am planning to begin tackling the 6-3-3 system reform issue in real earnest, and to seek the Central Educational Council's recommendations at the earliest possible date in January. One of the reasons I appointed Mr Yoshiro Mori minister of education in the new Cabinet is that he is one of the top-level experts on education in the LDP, he is young and known for his vitality, and therefore, I want him to tackle this issue as a major project. I had conversations with him on the matter when I handed him the appointment. I am counting on his all-out effort in this area.

As I have already said, however, a rough-and-ready method must be avoided. I expect him to exercise the required caution and patience, with the future of the nation, the spiritual climate of the Japanese, and all other related factors taken into consideration. What I mean is that the education reform issue is a matter that should be handled with caution, but that the time has come for us to begin considering it.

[Question] During the campaign, you mentioned the spirit of Confucianism and the clean-and-bright spirit of Shinto. What place do those things occupy in your education reform plan? Do you simply express your personal views, or do you have any plan to have such things as the spirit of Confucianism translated into a specific item in your reform program?

[Nakasone] My campaign remarks on that subject were based on my views of civilization and spiritual culture.

The present 6-3-3-4 system was introduced as a copy of the U.S. system during the occupation days under General MacArthur. In the United States, people base their culture on Christianity as the soil for that system. In the U.S. Congress, all the members get together before a plenary session begins and a clergyman offers a prayer. This means that Christianity is practiced in the Congress itself. If we did the same thing in Japan, it would certainly trigger a big controversy. In the United States, however, they accept it as part of their spiritual culture based on Christianity.

Nevertheless, you will find a variety of other churches if you visit colleges and other places, including Jewish and Buddhist churches. When I visited a military unit -- an air force unit, I mean -- I found various churches there, including a Buddhist one. But it is Christianity that performs a central role in the Congress. A U.S. President takes the oath of office with his hand on the Bible during the inauguration. We can say that their social and educational systems are built on the soil of a Christian culture.

Following Japan's defeat in World War II, the old Japanese culture was entirely denied -- and rejected as being reactionary -- under the MacArthur rule. A virtual vacuum state was thus created. Then, the 6-3-3 system was introduced to fill it up, and our people began talking about rights, freedom, and democracy. The new system found harmony with the Japanese culture in some respects and kept growing. Nevertheless, it caused a number of problems, including classroom violence. It has led to the devastation of education as we see it today. Therefore, I found it necessary to take another look at the problems from the viewpoint of spiritual culture.

Do we, then, also have a soil of spiritual culture comparable to Christianity? A nation's educational system should be based on the soil of its spiritual culture, otherwise the system's effective and lasting development cannot be guaranteed. In this connection, I feel that the spiritual culture in this case should be a fair and durable one, one that can compete with other cultures in the world. In this sense, compared with Christianity, I find that the traditional spirit of Confucianism since the Tokugawa era is something of which we can be proud. We also have the spirit of mercy of Buddhism, the clean-and-bright spirit of Shinto, and the spirit of love of Christianity as ingredients of our spiritual culture. From my point of view of spiritual culture, I thought that we should consider the matter of the national soil of spiritual culture and study the possibility of building a new education system on that soil.

But how the Central Educational Council specifically takes that into consideration and formulates it into a system is a question; and that is the area I would like to ask experts to strive for. However, I do not intend to meddle in their business.

[Question] Are you going to make special requests, though?

[Nakasone] I do not think it is necessary to make any particular requests. That is what the Central Educational Council is taking care of, and I was told that the Central Educational Council had discussed that sort of question. Naturally it should have, I think.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, you said you would refer the educational system issue to the Central Educational Council and seek its recommendations early next year. In that case, are you going to indicate a certain direction, for example, toward which the 6-3-3-4 system should be modified?

[Nakasone] No. The Education Ministry will study it and, after the ministry has digested it, I take a look at it. Then I will refer it to the council to seek its recommendations. In this connection I do not want to intrude myself into the business. However, I have that view of spiritual culture which I mentioned. Since that is my view of life and philosophy, I think I should not allow it to be taken away by anyone. However, I would say it is tantamount to an abuse of authority to impose that sort of personal belief on others in the name of the prime minister.

[Unidentified voice] Well, time is up. Does anyone have any more questions to ask? If not, this ends the conference. Thank you, Mr Prime Minister.

[Nakasone] Thank you.

#### BRIEFS

AID TO GHANA -- Tokyo Dec 23 KYODO -- The Japanese Government will extend 500 million yen (2.1 million dollars) in aid to Ghana for improvement of roads in the west African country, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday. The official said the fund, which will be given in the form of a grant, will be used to finance a Ghanaian project to improve the trunk road system. Japanese Ambassador to Ghana Naoki Nakano exchanged formal notes on the grant with Obed Y. Asamoah, secretary for foreign affairs, at the Ghanaian capital of Accra Thursday, the official said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0251 GMT 23 Dec 83 OW]

CULTURAL GRANT TO MOROCCO -- Tokyo Dec 23 KYODO -- Japan will extend 50 million yen (210,000 dollars) to Morocco in a cultural grant to help the northwestern African nation buy printing equipment, the Foreign Ministry announced Friday. With the printing equipment, the Morocco Government will be able to turn out a large number of books and publications on Arab culture, the ministry said. The aid, on which the two governments exchanged notes in Rabat, Morocco's capital Thursday, is the third of the kind Japan has extended to that country, the ministry said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0329 GMT 23 Dec 83 OW]

NEW OPTICAL FIBER CABLE -- Osaka Dec 27 KYODO -- Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd. Tuesday claimed the development of the world's first optical fiber cable that functions satisfactorily at ultralow temperature. A company spokesman said that in the case of the conventional optical fiber cable, silicon plastics are used in the primary coating and nylon plastics in the secondary coating. In manufacturing the new optical fiber cable, acrylic plastics are used in the primary coating. In this case, no secondary coating is necessary but each optical fiber is put into the groove of an aluminum alloy spacer, the spokesman said. When the conventional optical fiber is used at ultralow temperature (60 degrees centigrade below zero or lower), the silicon plastics used in the secondary coating shrink and bend the optical fiber, resulting in transmission loss. The silicon plastics used in the primary coating turns into glass, making transmission impossible, according to the spokesman. He said the new cable functions fully in an ultralow temperature range of 60 to 200 degrees C below zero. The Sumitomo spokesman said Osaka Gas, which cooperated in the project, would use the new cables in establishing an information network at its liquefied natural gas base in Himeji, Western Japan. He said the new cables could be applied in liner motor, Josephson junction circuits and man-made satellites. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0625 GMT 27 Dec 83 OW]

UPCOMING 'TEAM SPIRIT-84' EXERCISE CONDEMNED

SK290540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 29 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists have decided to stage the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises in South Korea from February 1 with the mobilization of 207,000 men of the U.S. forces and the South Korean puppet army, according to a report. The plan of the provocative and criminal war exercises was made public simultaneously in Washington and Seoul on December 28.

The afore-said number is 16,000 more than those mobilized in the "Team Spirit 83" war exercises in spring this year.

The U.S. imperialists are inciting war psychosis, noisily declaring that the joint military exercises will involve a divisional headquarters, an infantry brigade, a brigade headquarters and an aircraft carrier battle group of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, and a mobile landing unit, two landing combat groups and a naval task force unit consisting of Marine combat units belonging to the Seventh Fleet and various units under major headquarters of the U.S. forces.

The U.S. imperialists plan to massively hurl into "Team Spirit 84" new equipment including the new-type helicopter "Black Hawk" and mass destruction weapons.

Blaring that "Team Spirit 84" will be a "combined operation" staged by the ground, naval, air and landing special operational units of the U.S. forces and the puppet army, which will involve the redeployment, operation, transport and amassing of reinforcements stationed overseas, the U.S. imperialists did not conceal that it will be a military rehearsal under conditions of an imaginary attack on the northern half of the republic.

This shows that the war preparations of the U.S. imperialists for invading the northern half of the republic are becoming more indisguised and entering into a very dangerous stage. The "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises schemed by the U.S. imperialists are an intolerable provocative act against our people who desire the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and peace and a malicious challenge to the world peaceloving people.

The U.S. imperilaists can never frighten our people with such war monoeuvres. If the U.S. imperialists persist in the aggression and war moves and ignite a war in Korea, ignoring repeated warning of our people and the world peaceloving people, they will perish in its flames never to revive. The U.S. imperialists should lend an ear to the voices of protest and denunciation of the Korean people and the world peaceloving people and give up the reckless war provocation moves.

VRPR Commentary

SK290836 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour we will discuss the announcement on the conduct of the South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise called "Team Spirit-84." On 28 December, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring announced that they will conduct the South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise called "Team Spirit-84" in South Korea and in the area surrounding it, starting 1 February.

According to this announcement, 207,000 South Korean and U.S. troops, comprising 147,000 South Korean troops and 60,000 U.S. troops, will be mobilized in the "Team Spirit-84" military exercise, which will be aimed at developing the combat readiness of South Korean and U.S. ground, naval, and amphibious forces. The forces which will participate in the exercise from the U.S. side will include two infantry divisions, a brigade headquarters element, an infantry brigade, an aircraft carrier battle group, a landing task force, two landing battle groups, and a Marine task force from the Marine combat forces of the U.S. 7th Fleet. In particular, UH-60 Blackhawk helicopters will participate in the exercise.

This shows that the maneuvers of the U.S. aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan ring to provoke a new war on the Korean peninsula have reached a very reckless, grave phase. As raved about by Aars, spokesman of the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command, in a press conference, the planned exercise is very provocative, extensive, and dangerous in size and in the number of forces and the amount of military hardware to be mobilized in the exercise, far surpassing the previous exercise and greatly worrying people at home and abroad.

As is well known, the U.S. aggressors have conducted the criminal Team Spirit exercises since 1976 with North Korea as the aggressor to fulfill an aggressive, wild desire for the Korean peninsula, further heightening tension there. They have expanded these exercises step by step. This has been eloquently shown by the number of troops and quantity of equipment mobilized in these military exercises from 1976 to 1983. The 46,000 troops of 1976 increased to 87,000 in 1977. This figure annually increased, reaching 188,000 in 1983. The quantity of military hardware mobilized in the exercises greatly increased every year. This shows that the U.S. aggressors are trying to provoke a war of northward invasion after all by expanding aggressive war exercises in step by step.

An attempt to mobilize 207,000 troops, an increase of over 20,000 men over the previous year, and large quantities of military hardware in the South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise called "Team Spirit-84" proves how indiscreetly and frantically the U.S. aggressors are running amok to fulfill an aggressive, wild desire for the Korean peninsula after all. What is more dangerous is the fact that they are trying to lead the current situation on the Korean peninsula to a dangerous touch-and-go one by conducting the planned exercise in the form of a nuclear war exercise on a large scale in South Korea where 1,000 nuclear weapons have already been deployed, thus trying to impose the disaster of a nuclear war on our people and the fatherland.

While recently visiting South Korea, warmaniac Reagan vented a nuclear threat at a conspiratorial war conference with the Chon Tu-hwan ring, saying that he will further increase the military capability of the U.S. forces in South Korea transferring lethal weapons and that, if a war broke out on the Korean peninsula, he would not eliminate the possibility of the use of nuclear weapons.

It is widely known that the U.S. aggressors have shipped sophisticated military hardware to South Korea, such as F-16 fighter-bombers and A-10 close support planes and have deployed cruise missiles and neutron bombs there, thus trying to turn this land into a storehouse of nuclear weapons. The U.S. imperialists' declaration that they will mobilize nuclear-capable fighters and sophisticated military hardware, including UH-60 Blackhawk helicopters, in the South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise called "Team Spirit-84," proves that this exercise will be part of the maneuvers to provoke a nuclear war.

In light of its size and nature, the 'Team Spirit-84' exercise will be the most criminal one, running counter to peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula. This exercise will be a brazen challenge to and a mockery of the people at home and abroad. Instead of staging such an aggressive, criminal war exercise as 'Team Spirit-84', the U.S. aggressors should withdraw from this land without delay in accordance with the unanimous demand of our people and the peace-loving people of the world, taking their aggressive forces with them.

YONHAP: NORTH TO BE BANNED FROM 1984 SOCCER MATCHES

SK290421 Seoul YONHAP in English 0310 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Manama, Bahrain, Dec 29 (YONHAP) -- North Korea continues to be banned from international soccer matches next year because of a 1982 Asian Football Confederation (AFC) decision, AFC President Hamzah Abu Samah said here Wednesday.

Speaking at a news conference following a one-day meeting of the AFC Executive Council here, Hamzah said the Manama meeting confirmed the validity of an earlier AFC decision to ban North Korea from international soccer matches held under its auspices until November 30, 1984. As a result, he said, North Korea will be barred from the Asian cup soccer championships, the Asian youth soccer championships and the first Asian junior soccer championships, all three slated for next year. The AFC decided to ban North Korea from international soccer matches for two years in the wake of an incident during the Asian games in New Delhi in November 1982 in which North Korean athletes battered a referee to protest his decision.

REPORT ON CHON'S CRACKDOWN ON PEOPLE IN 1983

SK290601 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 28 (KCNA) -- The traitor Chon Tu-hwan has brutally cracked down upon the people's patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism for independence and against fascism for democracy this year, too, in an attempt to maintain the colonial puppet regime.

According to a foreign press report, the number of students who were arrested from January to early November this year is three times that of last year. Students now in prison in South Korea number over 2,000. To put down the anti-U.S. struggle of the people which gained momentum with the South Korean tour of Reagan, the warlike boss of U.S. imperialism, as an occasion, the fascists issued "a class emergency order" and mobilized a total of more than 300,000 policemen in Seoul in a few days before and after his tour to imprison over 1,200 people.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique resorted to frantic suppression, posting a large number of intelligence agents and police at every university and college and main streets of large cities on the eve of the 23rd anniversary of the April 19 popular uprising and the 3rd anniversary of the heroic uprising of Kwangju people.

The fascist clique banned the sports festival of students of Koryo and Yonsei Universities which had been held in every autumn and raided the hall where a lecture was being given under the sponsorship of the Seoul federation of the Presbyterian Church on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the June 3 resistance struggle.

They raided the house of Kim Yong-sam, president of the defunct New Democratic Party, in last May when he was staging a hunger-strike, and locked him up in a solitary room of a hospital. And they attacked the office of the Christian Church Council in Seoul where personages of various strata including Ham Sok-hon and Mun Ik-hwan entered into a hunger-strike in support of Kim Yong-sam and arrested all of them.

Meanwhile, the fascist clique staged murderous trials in different parts in succession to create a terror-ridden atmosphere.

Upset by the intensified anti-U.S. struggle of the people the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors held at the puppet Supreme Court a verdict trial and turned down the appeal of patriotic students such as Mun Pu-sik and Kim Hyon-chang who set fire to the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan and imposed capital punishment upon them, and heavily penalized Kangwon University students who burnt a U.S. flag and waged an anti-U.S. struggle.

The puppet clique passed prison terms on male and female students of Seoul, Yonsei, Koryo, Songgyungwan and Pusan Universities and Chonnam University in Kwangju whom they arrested and imprisoned by invoking fascist evil laws on charges of participation in the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle. More than 30 students were sentenced to prison terms in December alone, counting only those made known.

The fascist clique frantically reinforced repressive tools to intensify crackdown upon the people. They newly organized the "mobile plain-clothes corps" and reinforced the combat police with over 6,000 men.

At the same time, the military fascist clique drastically reinforced the former "capital guard command" and reorganized it into the "capital defence command" and decided to form another fascist tool named "homeland defence support corps."

All this shows that South Korea has turned into a hell on earth where terrorism and murder prevail and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is running wild to find a way out in intensifying the fascist repression.

#### KIM YONG-SAM URGES UNITED STRUGGLE FOR DEMOCRACY

SK290202 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Yesterday, Kim Yong-sam appealed for a united struggle to establish a democratic government in South Korea and declared the adoption of 1984 as a year for the restoration of democracy. Kim Yong-sam made these remarks at a year-end party for his fellows, most of whom were members of the now-defunct New Democratic Party. Kim Yong-sam has delivered a speech in public for the first time since Chon Tu-hwan decided to ban his political activities until 1988. About 500 former politicians and his followers participated at the year-end party. Present among those who assembled at the Koreana Hotel ballroom in Seoul were lawmakers. Kim Yong-sam called on the participants to join in the struggle for freedom of politics and the press.

#### VRPR ON RESHUFFLE OF HOME MINISTRY OFFICIALS

SK290206 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] On 26 December, the Ministry of Home Affairs reshuffled 200 vice governors, mayors, and country chiefs, including vice mayors of Pusan and Taegu and 8 vice governors.

The repeated shakeups within the governing organs show that the inside of Chon Tu-hwan's regime is not safe. Perceiving moves against the incumbent regime, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has repeated reshuffles to remove those who rub it in the wrong way and to place its right-hand men in their positions.

Plunged into a predicament as a result of the exposure of the Korean Airline (KAL) plane incident and the Rangoon bombing as its own works, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has resorted to all means to extricate itself from the blind alley at all costs. This shakeup is a clear-cut example of such maneuvers.

Instead of clinging to futile acts, the Chon Tu-hwan ring should take responsibility for the KAL plane incident and the Rangoon bombing and step down from power at once.

#### VRPR ASSAILS CHON'S MESSAGE TO NAKASONE

SK290216 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] In a cable to Nakasone congratulating him on his reelection as Japanese prime minister, traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled that he is confident that friendly and cooperative relations between South Korea and Japan will deepen and develop. This exposes the nature of the pro-Japanese flunkeyist traitor. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan flattered his master, talking about congratulations and friendly and cooperative relations. This is aimed at securing more aid by currying favor with his master, at further pushing ahead with war preparations, and maintaining the fascist rule. This act of traitor Chon Tu-hwan is being subjected to strong denunciation from our masses.

#### KCNA ON PRC LEADERS PAYING RESPECTS TO MAO

SK281014 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing December 26 (KCNA) -- Chinese party and state leaders including Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian and Peng Zhen called at the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall in Beijing Monday morning to pay respects to him and viewed historical documents and other exhibits related to Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi and Zhu De in rooms attached to the memorial hall, according to a XINHUA report.

Also visiting there on that occasion were other Chinese party and state leaders, members and alternate members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, members of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC, members of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection of the CPC, members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, and members of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in Beijing.

After the inspection they saw a documentary film "Rays Will Be Eternal."

#### CUBAN GROUPS SUPPORT DPRK MINISTRY STATEMENT

SK270435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 27 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 27 (KCNA) -- The Cuban Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification in a statement expressed support to the statement of the Foreign Ministry spokesman of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea dated November 15 denouncing Reagan's bellicose trip to South Korea and strongly denounced the U.S. imperialists' war manoeuvres encroaching upon the sovereignty of the country.

The purport of Reagan's trip to South Korea was to further strengthen the colonial military fascist rule over there and round off the formation of a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul three-way military alliance, part of the strategy for a war of aggression against socialist countries, the statement said, and went on:

In the "joint statement" published by Reagan and the Seoul puppet, they repeated the trite jargon about "cross recognition" of the North and the South and about South Korea's "separate entry into the United Nations." This reveals their intention to keep Korea divided for ever into "two Koreas" and keep hold on South Korea as a colony of the United States. Reagan and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique cried for "punishment" and "retaliation", using the Rangoon bomb blast as an occasion for hurling slanders at the DPRK.

The whole course of Reagan's South Korean tour reminded us of the day 33 years ago when Dulles the warmonger "inspected" the 38th Parallel and lighted the fuse of a war of aggression against Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people called upon the governments and peoples of all countries in Asia and other parts of the world to pay due attention to the grave situation created in Korea and thwart and frustrate the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

#### REPORT ON SCHEME FOR S. KOREAN WORKERS IN MIDEAST

SK290451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 29 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists hand in glove with the puppet clique scheme to use even South Korean inhabitants taken to the Middle East Gulf area for the aggressive purpose of occupying the oil fields there, according to reports of Kuwaiti papers.

The Kuwaiti paper AL WATAN on December 10 said: With over 70,000 South Korean workers permanently settled in this area, Washington is in a position to attain its aim there more easily. The South Korean workers, without exception, have received military training. They are part of the U.S. military strength stationed in this area. Now their number is on the growth.

Carrying the similar report, the Kuwaiti paper AL-RAI AL-AAM December 12 said that the South Korean workers live an "army-style life in labour concentration camps" there.

The scheme of the South Korean puppets to transfer the South Korean residents sent to the Middle East area under the cloak of "manpower export" for the aggressive purpose of the U.S. imperialists against the Arab people had already been exposed by a Lebanese weekly in 1979. This weekly published shortly after the victory of the struggle of the Iranian people to overthrow the Pahlavi's despotic regime noted that 55,000 South Korean puppet troops had crawled into the countries of the Gulf area under the guise of "civilians" and they are ready to serve as bullet-shields for the United States anytime a war broke out in the Middle East.

#### HO TAM ATTENDS RECEPTION MARKING INDIAN ANNIVERSARY

SK230407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 23 (KCNA) -- The DPRK Government gave a reception on December 22 at the People's Palace of Culture on the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our country and the Republic of India.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam spoke at the reception. He noted that the historic meeting between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and her excellency respected Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in Belgrade in May 1960 marked an epochal occasion in bringing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries to a new higher stage.

Member nations of the Non-Aligned Movement, he said, our two countries have closely supported and cooperated with each other on the road of opposing the imperialists' moves for split and estrangement, defending the principle and idea of the Non-Aligned Movement and achieving its unity and solidarity.

Noting that today the friendly Indian people are actively striving under the leadership of her excellency respected Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to achieve the stability of the country and the unity of the nation and build a "powerful India in self-reliance," he said: We wish the Indian people greater progress in the future struggle for carrying out the 20-point socio-economic program which opens up a new prospect.

Indian Ambassador to our country K.C. Lalvunga spoke next. Noting that relations between India and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have greatly developed over the past 10 years, the ambassador said that the two countries have closely cooperated in developing the Non-Aligned Movement and defended it from the splittist forces and outside influence.

He said he witnessed tremendous achievements made by the Korean people in socialist construction under the guidance of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and wished the Korean people greater success in attaining the new long-range objectives of socialist economic construction and in the struggle for reunifying the country peacefully free from outside interference. He expressed the belief that the cooperation between the two countries would continue to develop and strengthen in economic and cultural domains and in the international arena.

The attendants of the reception raised glasses to the friendship and unity between the Korean and Indian peoples and to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of his excellency respected President Giani Zail Singh and her excellency respected Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

#### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION INCREASES IN 1983

SK280524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2221 GMT 27 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 27 (KCNA) -- Korea has seen a bumper harvest again this year by thoroughly implementing the great chuche method of farming. All grain did well, not only rice in the Yoldusamcholli plain and the Chaeryong Namuri plain, the granary of the west coast, and in the Hamhung Plain on the east coast, but also maize, wheat and barley on the tableland in Yanggang Province and in intermediary and mountain areas. The per hectare grain yield of Korea has reached a very high level.

Grain harvest on many cooperative farms showed an increase of 0.5-1 ton, more than 2 tons at maximum, per hectare above last year. Many fields turned out 9 tons or more per hectare.

The per hectare yield of rice was no more than 2-3 tons, 4 tons at best, and that of maize was 1.5-2 tons in Korea in the past. But already a few years ago, the per hectare yield of rice averaged 7.2 tons and that of maize 6.3 tons. The grain output which was a little over 2 million tons in 1944, the year before liberation, jumped to 5 million tons in the early 1970's and 9.5 million tons in the early 1980s. Such sharp rise of agricultural production is a brilliant fruition of the chuche method of farming created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his wise guidance of the work for its application.

This year, too, he indicated a concrete direction and ways for increasing agricultural production while giving on-the-spot guidance to many rural areas including South Hamgyong Province and Nampo municipality.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il energetically led the work for further consolidating the rural bases and the struggle to carry through the chuche farming method and overcome the influence of the cold front. The agriculture of Korea is now in the process of industrialization and modernization under the wise guidance of the great leader and the dear leader.

The number of the tractors per 100 hectares of arable land was 7 in the plain area and 6 in the intermediary and mountain areas in 1979. The rate of mechanization in the rural economy has reached 100 percent of tilling, thrashing and transport, 95 percent in rice-transplanting and 70 percent in autumn harvesting.

In recent years the material and technical foundations of the production bases of tractors, trucks and tractor accessories have been consolidated to more vigorously push forward the comprehensive mechanization of agricultural production.

More than 10,000 rice seedling plucking machines were produced and supplied this year and many modern trailing farm machines including sowing machines and weeding machines introduced into production.

Chemicalization of agriculture has also progressed at fast speed. The amount of chemical fertilizer application has reached 1.6 ton per hectare.

The agricultural working people of Korea set themselves the goal of attaining the 15 million ton goal of grain production by the end of the 1980's.

#### BRIEFS

MADAGASCAR VISITOR -- Pyongyang December 23 (KCNA) -- Jeannot Feno, official of information of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, left here for home yesterday by plane. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 23 Dec 83 SK]

BULGARIAN TRADE GROUP -- Pyongyang December 22 (KCNA) -- The government trade delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by Marin Marinov, vice-minister of foreign trade, left Pyongyang on December 22 by plane. It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Han Su-kil and Bulgarian Ambassador to Korea Vassil Khubchev. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 22 Dec 83 SK]

POSSIBLE DIVISION OF LEBANON TERMED 'DISCOMFORTING'

SK290737 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 28 Dec 83 p 3

[Article: "Another Divided Country in the Making?" by Reporter Ho Song-sun of the wire desk from the column "Reporter's Memobook"]

[Text] Lebanon, a small country in Middle East, is a country whose situation is so tumultuous that there has not been a peaceful day since the civil strife in 1975. With as many as 17 religious sects maintaining their own authority, this country could be called a mosaic which has its people, but no state. Referring to Lebanon, Toynbee, the British historian, once said that it is a living museum of religious history. Lebanon called in outside forces because of the conflicts among the various religious sects, and it is now divided into three parts: the southern region occupied by Israel, the north-northeastern region held by Syria, and the area in and around Beirut which is under the jurisdiction of the central government of Al-Jumayyil.

The U.S. international news magazine, NEWSWEEK, recently reported that the high-ranking policy planners of the Reagan administration are now actually reviewing a policy for eternizing this division. This draws our attention. The plan envisages admitting the reality that the central government of Al-Jumayyil lacks any capability to expand its influence to areas outside of Beirut and that Lebanon is presently becoming like the Balkan peninsula -- being divided into small countries pitted against one another.

Although we should wait to see if the Reagan administration formally decides on the plan, it is, however, a revision of the Reagan administration's policy, which has always given the foremost priority to the question of securing Lebanon's integrity.

The United States, which has always assumed the basic attitude that the solution of the question of Lebanon is the major premise for a Mideast peace, is trying to solve it by maintaining the status quo.

The change in the U.S. policy toward Lebanon also appeared in President Reagan's interview with an influential U.S. wire service on 23 December. In the interview, President Reagan said that the Mideast peace plan could be developed without a solution of the situation in Lebanon, and he, thus, hinted that the question of Lebanon would be given second priority.

The U.S. policy change toward Lebanon is viewed locally in Lebanon as an arrangement for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops stationed in Beirut. President Reagan is viewed as thinking that, leaving Lebanon in its present divided situation, the road for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from Beirut will be opened, and that, if he afterward develops a Mideast peace plan utilizing the recent developments, such as the division of the PLO, the 'Arafat-Egypt rapprochement, and so forth, his loss of popularity from the U.S. involvement in Lebanon could be regained.

What draws our interest above all, however, is the destiny of the small country which is swayed by the big power. The U.S. policy for dividing Lebanon reminds us of the method of divide and conquer, one of the classical methods of international power politics.

The attitude of the United States of changing its policy toward Lebanon from first to second priority, despite our impression that it is a big power putting its own national interest before others', makes us uncomfortable. When the change is viewed from the standpoint of South Korea, whose territory has been tragically divided by the big powers, the talk about dividing Lebanon is especially bitter to us.

ROK, PRC AGREE TO PROMOTE SPORTS EXCHANGES

SK290417 Seoul YONHAP in English 0255 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Manama, Bahrain, Dec 29 (YONHAP) -- China and South Korea have agreed to promote bilateral exchanges in all fields of sports, including soccer, according to a South Korean delegate attending an executive committee meeting here Wednesday of the Asian Football Confederation (AFC). Sin Chung-sik, chairman of the South Korean Football Association's International Committee, said the agreement came at the end of three successive contacts he had with Chinese delegates attending the Manama meeting.

Details of the proposed exchanges will be worked out during the annual AFC congress to be held in Canton, China, next April. By a unanimous decision, the AFC executive meeting Wednesday decided to hold its 1984 congress in Canton April 10 and invited all AFC member nations, including South Korea, to attend.

The Chinese delegation initially balked at the idea of inviting South Korean and Saudi delegations to attend the Canton meeting on the grounds that both nations do not have diplomatic relations with China. At the insistence of the AFC Executive Committee, however, the Chinese delegation promised that it would guarantee the entry of South Korean and Saudi delegations into China to attend the AFC congress.

The South Korean delegation will go to Hong Kong, where they will be joined and escorted by Chinese officials on a trip to Canton, according to AFC President Hamza Abu Samah.

The AFC also decided Wednesday to hold the first world junior soccer championships in China in 1985 for athletes under 16 years old. The decision would enable South Korean athletes to visit China for the first time should they win the elimination series scheduled to start in 1984.

DAILY ON PRO-N. KOREAN LAWMAKERS DEFEAT IN JAPAN

SK271311 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 27 Dec 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Debate of Japan's Window on North Korea"]

[Text] It has been confirmed that the Japanese citizens have distrusted the Japan-North Korea Parliamentarians' Union for Friendship Promotion in Japan which has pushed ahead with the expansion of exchanges between Japan and North Korea. In view of the fact that all cadres of this union, including the chairman of its Japanese side, were defeated in the general elections which were held on 18 December, the Japanese voters rejected this organization. Those who were defeated in the elections were Chairman of the Union Chuji Kuno and Vice Chairmen Koken Nosaka and Kazuo Shionoya.

It is not by chance that all of the Japanese politicians who have frequently visited Pyongyang in the capacity of office-holders of the organization were defeated in the general elections. Moreover, as the organizations' chairman since the founding of the Japan-North Korea Parliamentarians' Union in 1971, Kuno has played a spearheading role in expanding civilian exchanges between Japan and North Korea, visiting Pyongyang on 8 occasions and meeting with Kim Il-song. Furthermore, although the outcry denouncing North Korea has been rising throughout the world in connection with the Aung San incident, Chairman Kuno reaffirmed his unchanged loyalty to North Korea by disclosing that talks of the Japan-North Korea Parliamentarians' Union will be held in Tokyo or Pyongyang to seek ways to promote civilian exchanges with North Korea.

Because the spearheads of the organization who have played the role of go-betweens between the Japanese political circles and North Korea have been defeated in the elections, the organization has come to lose its organizational leadership at the moment. At this juncture, however, we are more interested in the political meaning of the defeat of the leaders of the organization in the elections than in the crisis of debacle of the organization. That is, this fact means that the Japanese voters have already rejected the expansion of civilian exchanges with North Korea.

In fact, the candidates who belong to the organization are not the only ones that were defeated in the 18 December general elections. The JCP lost 3 seats out of a total of 29. The party had to suffer as much as a 10 percent reduction in its parliamentary seats. All cadres of the Japan-North Korea Parliamentarians' Union were defeated in the elections. The Communist Party lost the largest percentage of its parliamentary seats in the 18 December general elections in which the opposition camp gained strength. This substantiates that the Japanese citizens have been obviously increasing their vigilance against communism, including North Korea.

Judging from the result of the Japanese general elections, we have confirmed that the Japanese citizens' view of North Korea had been a wrong one, based on falsehood. The Japanese voters did not realize that North Korea is an untrustworthy bellicose group until North Korea perpetrated the assassination and explosion at Aung San Cemetery. Then, they rejected the cadres of the Japan-North Korea Parliamentarians' Union. Meanwhile, North Korea's bellicosity was confirmed in its southward invasion in the Korean War and has since been reconfirmed through its endless armed provocations. It is certain that North Korea is a time bomb threatening the stability of Northeast Asia, which is directly linked to peace of Japan.

Though the Japan-North Korea Parliamentarians' Union in Japan has taken the lead in expanding civilian exchanges with such a dangerous group, the Japanese voters elected the leadership of the organization as lawmakers for the last 13 years. This means that the voters were cheated in terms of the true colors of North Korea. The cadres of the Japan-North Korea Parliamentarians' Union should have been defeated a long time ago. We would like to point out that making it clear that one cannot maintain relations with a bellicose group like North Korea is the way that can lead North Korea to the road of peace and coexistence.

#### GOVERNMENT TO REGULARLY DISCUSS CAMPUS MATTERS

SK281232 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 28 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] Until recently, the government has held meetings to cope with campus matters on an irregular basis. But, it has decided to hold such meetings on a regular basis through a council tentatively named the Campus Matters Policy Consultative Council which will comprehensively handle campus issues. It held its first meeting on the afternoon of 27 December. This meeting was attended by the minister and vice-minister-level officials of the ministries concerned, including the education minister, the vice ministers of justice, national defense, and culture and information, the chief of the National Police Headquarters, presidential senior secretaries for political affairs and for education and culture.

The first meeting established a principle that the government will leave the campus matters entirely to the campus authorities and guarantee the autonomy of the colleges in the future, and that the government will render support only when the colleges cannot resolve special issues themselves.

In particular, it has been learned that during the period from the date of its measure to allow relevant students to return to school to the first half of next year, the government will watch the activities at colleges and will synthesize and review the results of the period and utilize the result as a material for political judgment.

It has been also learned that the meeting discussed measures to cope with radical students who will reject returning to school, will refuse to promise to exercise self-discipline, and will stir up campus disturbances again.

#### DJP TO STRENGTHEN LOCAL ELECTIONS APPARATUS

SK290017 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party, obviously keeping the next parliamentary elections in mind, has decided to reinvigorate its apparatus in big cities and enlist many professionals as deputies. In announcing the decision, vice spokesman Rep. Chang Kyong-u told reporters a month-long, in-house auditing of overall party affairs found the district chapters in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju, Inchon and Taejon "weak."

A set of party regulations, which gained approval by the 20-member Executive Council Tuesday, provides for the DJP to increase the combined total of deputies of 33 chapters in larger cities except Chongju and Cheju to 5,400 from the previous 3,800, or one deputy for each 7,000 residents instead of one deputy for each 10,000 residents.

The newly revised regulations will also enable the party to increase the total number of deputies of chapters in small cities and rural communities to 54,000 from 39,000.

He said the ruling party plans to enlist "influential figures from all walks of life." as deputies of district chapters. Among the personalities the party plans to woo are businessmen, physicians and employees of big business companies.

Major opposition parties are also moving to strengthen their operational setups in preparation for the National Assembly elections which will be held early December of 1984 or early 1985.

#### 1983 EXPORT GOAL EXCEEDED; 1984 GOAL SET

SK281129 Seoul YONHAP in English 1110 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 28 (YONHAP) -- As of Dec. 27, South Korea's exports exceeded the year's goal set at 23.5 billion U.S. dollars, the Commerce and Industry Ministry reported Wednesday. The amount of exports so far this year has reached 23.526 billion dollars, up 12.5 percent from the same period of 1982, a ministry official said. By the year's end, the exports are expected to total 23.7 billion dollars thanks to a sharp rise in exports of electronic goods in December. During the first 27 days of December, exports amounted to 1.797 billion dollars, up 46.3 percent from the corresponding period of 1982.

The export goal for 1984 is set at 26.5 billion dollars, a 12.6 percent increase over 1983, the official said.

'KAMPUCHEA' COMMENTARY SLAMS CGDK LEADERS IN PRC

BK271139 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 26 Dec 83

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "Another Abominable Farce Staged by Beijing"]

[Text] As a part of their hostile policy against the Kampuchean revolution, on 15 December 1983, the Chinese ruling circles with Li Xiannian as the president of state called the three ringleaders -- Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Khieu Samphan -- of the anti-national and antipopular groups to meet in Beijing in order to concoct new schemes for opposing the Kampuchean revolution and to deceive world public opinion on the so-called unity among the three groups of Khmer reactionaries.

First of all, the meeting of these three Khmer reactionaries clearly exposed the Chinese leadership's past and present interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs in an attempt to topple the genuine Kampuchean revolutionary power. Beijing's hostile acts also once again attest to the fact that Beijing will never abandon its design to swallow up the Kampuchean territory through the restoration of power to its lackey -- the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique.

Moreover, the meeting of the three ringleaders of the Khmer traitors in Beijing clearly shows that the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is just an awkward farce organized and directed by the Chinese leadership. This is why we have repeatedly stressed that the tense situation in Southeast Asia, particularly on the Kampuchea-Thai border, is the problem between the Indochinese countries and China.

When Beijing's interference ceases to exist, the countries in this region, particularly the group of Indochinese countries and that of the ASEAN countries, may be able to find a quick solution to the regional disputes and turn Southeast Asia into a zone of stability, peace, and cooperation in accordance with the initiatives proposed by the group of Indochinese countries.

World public opinion sees clearly that the three ringleaders of the Khmer traitors held this meeting in an attempt to deceive world public opinion that they are still alive. This is because they are so alarmed at the rapid advance of the Kampuchean revolution, especially at the current situation when the Kampuchean people throughout the country are joyfully welcoming the 5th anniversary of the glorious and worldwide prestigious 7 January victory. They took the stage of this new farce to announce their so-called victories and to deceive the world that they have united. The whole world knows this very well; they themselves had confessed that in fact they suffered bitter defeats and were at a total loss due to the heavy attacks launched by our Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces in close cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteers.

Moreover, rifts and infighting are widespread within the CGDK. Both Sihanouk and Son Sann have complained that the Khmer Rouge are attacking and opposing them most cruelly. Moreover, the gathering in Beijing of the three ringleaders of the Khmer traitors with welcoming ceremonies as equal as that organized for a head of state despite the fact that they have no territory, people, or capital of their own clearly attests that Beijing has a bad habit and pursues a depraved policy of supporting the reactionaries who oppose the interest of their own people.

Li Xiannian, president of the Chinese state, was very happy to have the opportunity to shake the Khmer reactionaries' hands that were stained with blood of the Kampuchean people. Hu Yaobang, leader of the Chinese ruling party, promised to do everything possible in order to extend the life of the Khmer reactionaries. They even [words indistinct] in an attempt to restore the genocidal regime in Kampuchea so that it can once again massacre the Kampuchean people.

Alarmed at the growing trend of negotiation between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries, they have sought all maneuvers to hinder this trend and to cause confrontation between these two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries. Seeing the bitter defeats suffered in the past, especially in the dry season of 1983, by his lackeys and the awful fate awaiting them, Le Xiannian openly and directly warned the Vietnamese volunteers and the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces not to attack his lackeys again. This clearly shows that China's support for the Khmer reactionaries and its own hostile activities against the rebirth of the Kampuchean people constitute a serious threat to the security of the three Indochinese countries -- Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos -- as well as to stability and peace in Southeast Asia.

The Kampuchean people, together with the Vietnamese and Lao peoples, have the full right to take every necessary measure to defend their survival and peaceful life. This is the right that no one can violate. The Kampuchean people pledge to defend their rights to choose their own social and economic system and further maintain their request for the temporary presence of the Vietnamese volunteers because this presence has contributed to firmly defend Kampuchea's independence and sovereignty.

For our Kampuchean people, 1983 is a year full of efforts and successes in all fields. This is for the prosperous future of our beautiful Angkor land. It is an irrefutable fact that a step of advance of our Kampuchean revolution constitutes a step of serious defeat of our enemies. Over the past almost 5 years, our Revolutionary Armed Forces have developed rapidly in terms of quantity, quality, combat capabilities, and training on the use of modern weapons, thus creating favorable conditions for the two partial withdrawals of the Vietnamese volunteers who had fulfilled their proletarian internationalist duties in our country.

All of this clearly proves that the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible and Kampuchea is developing continuously toward progress and socialism, thus, together with fraternal Vietnam and Laos, contributing to defending peace in Southeast Asia and the whole world.

#### INDIAN DELEGATION VISITS, REITERATES SUPPORT

BK270558 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 26 Dec 83

[Text] On 22 December, before leaving for home, [name indistinct], a member of the Indian Parliament from Mrs Indira Gandhi's Congress Party who led a group of Indian progressive intellectuals on a visit to the PRK for 7 days, told SPK correspondents: Our delegation has clearly realized the tragedy of genocide committed against the innocent Kampuchean people and ethnic groups by the Pol Pot clique during its rule. The Khmer Muslims suffered most seriously from this genocide. Only 200,000 of the total 500,000 Khmer Muslims survived the genocide. We have also seen the destruction of the Angkor temple caused by the traitorous Pol Pot clique.

He added that the Indian Government has decided to help repair the Angkor temple. He also reiterated the Indian people's full support for the PRK Government led by President Heng Samrin, adding that since this government is in power, controls all of Kampuchea territory, and is fully supported by the entire Kampuchean people, it should be given a seat at the United Nations and other international organizations. He said: We will inform our people and government about the realities in Kampuchea.

In conclusion he stressed: The friendship and cooperation between the two Governments of India and Kampuchea will further be strengthened and developed.

#### HENG SAMRIN GREET'S POLAND'S JABLONSKI ON BIRTHDAY

BK240717 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0431 GMT 24 Dec 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 Dec (SPK) -- Chairman of the Council of State of the PRK Heng Samrin has expressed in a message best wishes for good health, long life, and happiness to his Polish counterpart, Henryk Jablonski, on the occasion of the latter's 74th birthday.

The message wished the Polish leader new successes in the accomplishment of his noble tasks under the current circumstances as well as in the future for socialism and the well-being of the Polish people.

#### BRIEFS

BULGARIAN GIFT -- Phnom Penh SPK December 27 -- Bulgaria has made a gift of 600,000 riels worth of medicines, textile materials and stationary to Kampuchea. The gift was handed over Tuesday morning by Liuben V. Damianov, Bulgarian ambassador to Kampuchea, to Deputy Minister of Trade Thong Chan. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1136 GMT 27 Dec 83 BK]

MESSAGE TO BULGARIAN FRONT -- Phnom Penh, 27 Dec (SPK) -- The KUFNCD National Council recently sent a warm greeting message to the Bulgarian Fatherland Front on the occasion of the founding of the Bulgaria-Kampuchea Friendship Association. The message wished for the strengthening and steady development of the relations of friendship between the two peoples. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1146 GMT 27 Dec 83 BK]

FISHING ACTIVITIES -- Phnom Penh, 26 Dec (SPK) -- This year, Kampuchean fishermen, divided into some thousand groups, caught 63,000 metric tons of fish against 51,000 in 1980 and 20,000 in 1979. This season, Kampuchean fishermen plan to catch 74,000 metric tons of fish. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0449 GMT 26 Dec 83 BK]

PHNOM PENH CONDEMNS PRC 'KHMER CLIQUE' MEETING

BK251302 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Unattributed commentary: "The Motive Behind a Meeting of the Leaders of the So-Called Coalition Government of Kampuchea"]

[Text] Western sources recently reported the arrival in China of Sihanouk to attend the meeting of the leaders of the so-called Coalition Government of Kampuchea. World public opinion is posing these questions about the meeting: Under what circumstances is it being held? Who has organized it? What is the aim of the meeting?

As everyone knows, amidst the miraculous victory of the Kampuchean people in reviving their life under the correct leadership of the KPRP headed by Heng Samrin, the newly born PRK is growing stronger in all fields. The KPRAF is now taking more initiatives in defending their fatherland, attacking enemy forces and destroying and dismantling the positions of the counterrevolutionaries, thereby scoring one victory after another.

In the meantime, the counterrevolutionary forces in Kampuchea are becoming weaker and weaker and more demoralized. Their internal conflicts are increasingly serious to an uncompromising point. They are unable to fulfill the common goal of their struggle.

Moreover, their leaders are furiously trying to undermine one another's authority. Military commanders of the Son Sann and Sihanouk cliques have frequently said that the Pol Pot armed forces are more aggressive in attacking their forces than those of the common enemies.

The growth in military strength and the miraculous victory in national construction scored by the Kampuchean people clearly testify to the truth that the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible. In face of such a development in Kampuchea, the Chinese leaders see it as necessary to summon the leaders of the so-called tripartite coalition government to a meeting in Beijing to display their moral support and to reiterate their pledge to continue giving support to the reactionary cliques in opposing the Kampuchean people's national construction.

At the meeting, Chinese President Li Xiannian openly said that Beijing continued its support to the three reactionary Khmer cliques. He also fabricated a story about the so-called danger from the dry season offensive in order to instigate their henchmen to step up their opposition to Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

The meeting of the leaders of the so-called tripartite coalition government under the direction of Beijing is another gimmick to display the so-called unity among the three cliques. This is because the three cliques always remain hostile to one another. The meeting of the leaders of the counterrevolutionary cliques is aimed at playing down the significance of the celebration of the 5th founding anniversary of the PRK. It is also linked to the sinister scheme of the Beijing regime in instructing Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan, Sihanouk and Son Sann to intensify their sabotage activities against the revival of the Kampuchean people and to more strongly oppose the Vietnamese and Lao peoples.

It is obvious that the gathering of the leaders of the reactionary Khmer cliques in Beijing once again shows that the Chinese leaders have not yet changed their hostile policy against the Kampuchean people and the three Indochinese countries as well as their dark design to implement the expansionist and hegemonist policy in this part of the world, thus threatening peace and stability in Indochina, Southeast Asia and the world.

SALI VONGKHAMSAO ATTENDS YOUTH MEETING CLOSING

BK291102 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Vientiane, Dec 29 (OANA-KPL) -- The Vientiane meeting 83 of the Vientiane-Hanoi-Phnom Penh youth organisations [which] opened here on Dec 23rd was officially closed yesterday by a mass-rally attended by over ten thousand persons.

The meeting was attended by Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Khambou Sounisai, member of the LPRP CC, vice-secretary of the Vientiane party committee and chairman of the Administrative Committee of the prefecture of Vientiane; Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, member of the LPRP CC and first secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union [LPRYU]; Dr. Siho Bannavong, member of the Executive Committee of the LPRYU, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Vientiane Youth Organisation, vice chairman of the Vientiane Administrative Committee and chairman of the meeting; and other high ranking officials.

Phonh Sukim, secretary of the Phnom Penh Youth Organisation and Liu Minh Chi, secretary of the Hanoi Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Association; the ambassador of Kampuchea to Laos, Nguon Phansiphon; the counsellor of the Vietnamese Embassy to Laos, Bui Van Thanh and diplomats of the socialist countries were also on hand.

Messages addressed to the Lao, Vietnamese and Kampuchean youths [and] to the Soviet Komsomol Lenin Youth and the declaration addressed to the International Democratic Youth Organisation were read to the public.

The messages and declaration of the Vientiane meeting 83 of the Vientiane-Hanoi-Phnom Penh youth organisations stressing on the determination of those three organisations to strengthen and to consolidate their friendship, special solidarity, the combative alliance and the all-round cooperation for the national defence and socialist construction in each country were also read out. The Vientiane meeting 83 also reaffirmed its support to the propositions of the socialist countries for the safeguard of the world peace and against war. The meeting put emphasis on its full support to the declaration of Yuriy Andropov issued on Nov 24.

The heads of the Phnom Penh, Hanoi [as received] also delivered speeches and both emphasized that the three capitals' youth organisations are determined to strengthen their solidarity and to widen their fraternal friendship in all fields and to do their utmost for the success of the forthcoming world festival of youth and students which will be held in Moscow in 1984.

Siho Bannavong, in the end declared the closure of the Vientiane meeting 83 of the Vientiane-Hanoi-Phnom Penh [sentence as received]. The end of the rally was marked by festivities such as artistic and colourful manifestation of the Vientiane youth and young pioneers and sportsmen.

Earlier, Dr. Siho Bannavong gave a press conference at Lan Xang Hotel and informed the domestic and foreign media about the success of the Vientiane meeting 83.

NOUHAK PHOUMSAVAN RECEIVES OUTGOING CUBAN ENVOY

BK260522 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 25 Dec 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 24 December, Luis Reyes Mas, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to Laos, paid a courtesy call on Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, to bid farewell to him after the completion of his term of service in the LPDR.

On this occasion, Nouhak Phoumsavan wholeheartedly hailed the ambassador for his positive contribution to the daily promotion, expansion, and strengthening of the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and cooperation between the parties, states, and peoples of Laos and Cuba.

He said: The enhancement of the friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the two countries have been clearly shown through the attitude of the two parties which have unanimously agreed with each other on international issues, for example, in opposing imperialism and supporting the movements of just struggle of various progressive and peace-loving nations in the world.

Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nouhak Phoumsavan also highly appreciated the spirit of proletarian internationalism and the profound love and solidarity of the Cuban people towards the fraternal Lao people. He reiterated the consistent line of the LPDR which will, as always, stand closely by the side of the party, government, and fraternal people of Cuba to fight together the common enemies, namely the imperialists and other international reactionaries, and together build and develop their socialist countries to be strong in all respects.

Nouhak Phoumsavan also wished the ambassador a safe trip home and success in his new tasks. Ambassador Luis Reyes Mas, in return, expressed thanks to the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers for his best wishes. He also expressed profound gratitude to the party, government, and people of Laos for the best cooperation, assistance, and conveniences provided for him in performing his duties with glorious success. The ambassador expressed his conviction that under the clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP with Kaysone Phomvihane as head, the Lao people will certainly achieve success in implementing the resolutions of the third party congress and the First 5-Year Plan.

The guest and host conversed in an atmosphere of profound and close friendship.

Luis Reyes Mas has been designated Cuban ambassador to Laos since 30 July 1979.

VIETNAM, CUBA INAUGURATE FRIENDSHIP MONTH

## Friendship Society Meets

OW240747 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 24 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 24 - An enlarged meeting of the executive committee of the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association was arranged here Friday in anticipation of the 25th national day of the Republic of Cuba (January 1st).

Among those present on the occasion were Mrs Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association, and representatives of the Foreign Ministry, the CPV Central Committee's International Department, and various political parties and mass organizations.

The meeting brought out the significance of the glorious historic event of the Cuban revolution 25 years ago, and praised the fraternal militant solidarity, close friendship and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Cuba.

It worked out measures in celebration of Cuba's major anniversary including the organization of a "Month of Vietnam-Cuba Friendship" arrangement of talks, teach-ins, film shows and exhibitions on Cuba, and the establishment of local chapters of the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association.

## Symposium on Cuban Revolution

OW291004 Hanoi VNA in English 0749 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 28 -- A Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Month began today in honour of Cuba's 25th national day with the arrangement here of a symposium on "Twenty-Five Years of the Cuban Revolution."

The symposium, jointly sponsored by the Vietnam Commission for social sciences and the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association (VCFA) was attended by Mrs Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the VCFA; Vu Khieu, vice-president of the Commission for Social Sciences and other officials.

Salvador Capote, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Republic of Cuba in Vietnam, was present.

In her opening speech, Mrs Nguyen Thi Dinh brought out the historical significance of the victory of the Cuban revolution 25 years ago and praised remarkable achievements made by the Cuban people in socialist construction and national defence over the past two and a half decades. She renewed Vietnam's full support to the Cuban people's revolutionary cause and wished them brilliant success in building their home country, a firm bastion of the socialist system in the Western hemisphere.

Taking the floor, Salvador Capote thanked the Vietnamese people, especially workers of social sciences, for their warm feelings toward the Cuban people clearly demonstrated on this occasion. Briefed the Audience on Cuba's considerable achievements in various domains in the recent years. [sentence as received]

Many papers presented at the symposium dealt with the Cuban revolution's contribution to the world revolution and its experience in national development and socialist construction over the past 25 years. Some others flayed the wicked schemes and moves of U.S. imperialism against the first socialist country in the Western Hemisphere.

#### To Huu Attends Meeting

BK291149 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] A grand meeting was held in Hanoi on Thursday, 29 December, to mark the 25th national day of the Republic of Cuba. Present at the meeting were To Huu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers. Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Vietnam Women's Union, and the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association and many other Vietnamese party and state leaders.

Following the opening speech by Mr To Huu, Mrs Nguyen Thi Dinh delivered a speech hailing the great achievements of the Cuban people in their national construction and defense in the past 25 years. Mrs Nguyen Thi Dinh praised the pure international proletarianism of the Cuban people. She said: In the past years Cuba has sent tens of thousands of sons and daughters to do internationalist duty for the sake of independence, freedom, and happiness of other nations in Latin America, Africa, and Asia. Mrs Nguyen Thi Dinh demanded that the United States immediately stops its hostile policy and its new adventurous acts against the Republic of Cuba and gives back to Cuba Guantanamo, an inseparable part of its territory. Mrs Nguyen Thi Dinh voiced Vietnam's full support for the Cuban people's cause of socialist construction and defense.

#### CPV SENDS MESSAGE TO ALGERIAN PARTY CONGRESS

##### Greets NLF Party

OW202056 Hanoi VNA in English 0816 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 19 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent its warmest greetings to the Fifth Congress of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party.

The Vietnamese party's message says:

"Over the past year, under the leadership of the National Liberation Front Party the Algerian people, with their tradition of persevering struggle, have overcome many difficulties, endeavoured to build prosperous Algeria on the basis of an independent and sovereign economy, and obtained great achievements in economic and cultural development and in improving their living standard. The National Liberation Front Party has also made active contributions to the common struggle of the peoples of Arab countries, of Africa, of the non-aligned countries and of the world as a whole against imperialism, old and new colonialism, Zionism and apartheid, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

"The Communist Party and the people of Vietnam greatly rejoice at these achievements and believe this congress, the National Liberation Front Party and the people of Algeria will achieve ever greater successes in their glorious revolutionary cause.

"We sincerely thank the National Liberation Front Party and the people of Algeria for their wholehearted support for the Vietnamese people's former resistance to U.S. aggression and for their present national construction and defense.

"May the friendship and solidarity between our parties and peoples constantly develop.

"We wish the Fifth Congress of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party fine success."

Le Duan Message

OW281105 Hanoi VNA in English 0742 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 27 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, has sent a message of warmest congratulations to Chadli Benjedid on his reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party.

The message said: "We wish the Algerian people success in carrying out the resolutions of the Fifth Congress of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party.

"We wish you good health and many achievements in your noble task."

NGUYEN CO THACH CONDEMNS S. AFRICA AGGRESSION

OW290843 Hanoi VNA in English 0756 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec, 28 -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach sent a letter Tuesday to his Angolan counterpart, Paulo Teixeira Jorge, condemning the South African authorities' acts of aggression against Angola.

The letter said: "On behalf of the people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, I would like to express to you, the people and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola [PRA], my indignation against the South African authorities' recent brazen dispatch of many motorized infantry units supported by aircraft and artillery to carry out large-scale aggressive attacks on many towns in Huilo, Cunene, and Cuando Cubango Provinces, causing extensive human and material losses to the Angolan people.

"This aggressive act of the South African authorities has grossly violated the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the P.R.A. and international law and insolently challenged progressive opinion in Africa and the rest of the world."

It continued: "Obviously, the South African racist regime, imperialists and other reactionary forces has not yet renounced its schemes to sabotage the Angolan revolution and cause instability in South Africa in the hope of preventing the peoples of Angola and other frontline countries from giving their legitimate support to the just struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the S.W.A.P.O. [South-West African People's Organization].

"I would like to assure you of the Vietnamese people and government's militant solidarity with and resolute support for the fraternal Angolan people's revolutionary cause. I am firmly convinced that the Angolan people and Army will certainly smash any schemes and acts of aggression of the South African racists."

HUYNH TAN PHAT ADDRESSES HO CHI MINH CITY VFF

BK220807 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Text] The VFF Committee of Ho Chi Minh City recently held its fourth congress to discuss the guidelines for the front's tasks and work in the coming period. Comrade Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the VFF Central Committee Presidium attended and addressed the congress.

After pointing out the results and experience of the front's work over the past years, the congress set forth the following tasks for the front in the coming days: to motivate the people to develop their right to collective mastery, build and consolidate the administration, and strengthen the socialist legal system; mobilize the people of all strata to engage in the emulation movement for productive labor and economization, fulfill the state plans, and actively participate in caring for the laboring people's livelihood; motivate the masses to participate in transforming old production relations and building new socialist production relations; intensify the building and consolidation of the all-people national defense, resolutely defeat the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, firmly maintain political security and public order and safety, and build a new culture and a new type of socialist man; strengthen solidarity and friendship between our people and the world people; and actively contribute to the struggle for the preservation of world peace.

The congress issued a statement fully supporting the 24 November statement of Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and condemning U.S. imperialism for intensifying the arms race and threatening world peace.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN MARKS VPA ANNIVERSARY

BK280523 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 21 Dec 83

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "Uphold the Glorious Honor of Being Uncle Ho's Soldiers" -- date not given]

[Text] On 22 December this year, our Army will add another year to its maturity. Over the past 39 years, under the glorious banner of the party and esteemed President Ho Chi Minh, our People's Armed Forces, together with our entire people, have successively and gloriously defeated various enemies known to be among the most powerful and wicked in the world, thus contributing significantly to the cause of national liberation and defense.

With their fine nature and glorious traditions, cadres and combatants of our Army have won the affection of the people throughout the country. They have also been cordially called Uncle Ho's soldiers by the people.

Uncle Ho's soldier has now become a lofty and resounding title. That title is the image of the Vietnamese revolutionary combatants who are loyal to the country, devoted to the people, and capable of fulfilling all assigned missions, overcoming all difficulties, and defeating all enemies. It is also the image of those soldiers who know how to win the people's sympathy; respect the elders; love children; unite with youths, be courteous to women; ensure discipline, unity, modesty, and courtesy; lead a civilized life; and perform work satisfactorily for the sake of everyone.

Uncle Ho's soldier is a title not only for cadres and combatants with nearly 45 years of military service -- those who have engaged in various historic battles or have set foot on all parts of the country. It is also a title, an honor, and a responsibility for all combatants of the VPA in every stage of history in the past, at present, and in the future. Therefore, all cadres and combatants of our Army today -- from those Uncle Ho's soldiers with 40 years of military service to new recruits with just a few months of military service -- are duty-bound to firmly preserve and uphold that lofty title along with maintaining and promoting the fine nature and glorious traditions of the VPA.

We are now in the first stage of the period of transition to socialism -- an extremely new, difficult and decisive stage of struggle. Striving to smash all schemes and maneuvers against our country by the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and stand combat-ready to a high degree to resolutely defeat their war of aggression along with stepping up the class struggle to ensure total victory for socialism is a great revolutionary undertaking. This undertaking requires a vigorous offensive will from our entire people and army and an exceptionally great effort to continue advancing and enabling the revolution to score major achievements.

Upholding the Uncle Ho's soldier title, our cadres and combatants must always firmly maintain the stand and viewpoint of the working class, be absolutely loyal to the vanguard party and the greater interests of the nation, and strive to undergo training in all fields so as to develop the People's Army in both size and strength and turn it into a standardized and modern army capable of fulfilling its mission as a reliable assault force of the party and the people in national defense and socialist construction.

Upholding the Uncle Ho's soldier title, we must be ready to accept and satisfactorily fulfill all the missions assigned us by the party and the people and go to any place -- even the most miserable and remote places on the northern border, in the central highlands, and on the Truong Sa archipelago, or in fraternal Laos and Kampuchea -- when asked by the nation to firmly defend our beloved country and fulfill our glorious international obligations.

Upholding the Uncle Ho's soldier title, we must always demonstrate a will to fight and to win in the new struggle to enthusiastically carry out productive labor and other tasks with high productivity, good quality, and substantial results aimed at successfully building socialism, accelerating national development, driving off poverty and backwardness, and bringing about an abundant life for the people.

Upholding the Uncle Ho's soldier title, we must be resolved to take the lead in the fight against all manifestations of social negativism and vestiges of colonialism and feudalism while joining the entire people and security forces in struggling resolutely against the multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the international reactionaries so as to maintain order and security and ensure that the people can live happily and work peacefully.

Upholding the Uncle Ho's soldier title, we must devote ourselves to preserving and strengthening solidarity and ensuring unanimity between the Army and the people while constantly and firmly maintaining the personality and behavior of Uncle Ho's soldiers; strictly preserving discipline; abiding by the law; shaping a model of new man in our manner, attitude and work; and knowing how to lead a civilized lifestyle in all relationships, at all times, and in all places.

Upholding the Uncle Ho's soldier title is the responsibility of all cadres and combatants of our army and also the expectation of the people and of our grandparents, parents, brothers, and sisters, and friends.

With affection and care for our soldiers and considering them as their own sons and brothers, the people always feel that they have the responsibility to exert all-out efforts to make our People's Army strong, as well as to wholeheartedly help every cadre and combatant firmly preserve the Uncle Ho's soldier title through the adoption of the most effective measures -- such as fostering, giving advice to and criticizing our troops on a regular basis -- while satisfactorily carrying all tasks and policies concerning Army rear service.

Marking the 39th founding anniversary of our Army, let us remember the services rendered by the party, Uncle Ho, and the people in guiding, training, and caring for our Armed Forces, thus making them strong and capable of winning victories.

Our People's Armed Forces are determined to launch a seething and widespread determined-to-win emulation movement aimed at successfully carrying out the great campaign to develop their fine nature and improve their fighting strength, and creating a new change in the combined strength, fighting efficiency, and combat readiness capacity of our Army.

That strength is manifested from all grassroots units to all Army corps. However, we must concentrate efforts on developing all grassroots units in such a way as to ensure that they know how to harden their fighting will, strictly maintain discipline, take good care of all technical equipment, and satisfactorily organize their troops' material and spiritual life.

We must also see to it that these grassroots units are equipped with contingents of cadres which are strong both quantitatively and qualitatively and with firm and pure party chapters, as well as with youth forces that can always play an assault role in all movements for revolutionary action at the grassroots level. With firm and strong grassroots units, we can create the most favorable conditions for making all Army corps firm and strong.

Upholding the Uncle Ho's soldier title and realistically preparing for the grand commemoration of our Army's 40th founding anniversary on 22 December 1984, our cadres and combatants are determined to firmly preserve and develop the fine nature and traditions of the People's Army -- an Army which is always ready to make sacrifices and fight for the sake of the revolution and the people, and which always fulfills the expectation and deserves the boundless love of the party, Uncle Ho, and the people.

VO VAN KIET REPORT TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY 22 DEC

## Part I

OW260401 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Part I of SRV Council of Ministers' Report, presented by Vo Van Kiet, vice chairman of Council of Ministers and chairman of State Planning Commission, at 20 December opening meeting of Sixth Session of Seventh National Assembly, on implementation of socioeconomic plan for 1983 and 1981-83 -- recorded]

[Text] Comrade National Assembly deputies: Over the past 3 years, despite the many difficulties that existed due to the consequences of the many war years in the past and due to the fact that we had to cope with our enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage and had to gradually overcome the great imbalances in our economy and the effects of price fluctuations in the world, our people countrywide, under the party's leadership, have overcome countless difficulties and trials and have scored great successes in implementing the two strategic tasks, socialist construction and the defense of our socialist fatherland.

Our national economy, since its serious decline in 1979 and 1980, has been experiencing an upward trend and is being stabilized gradually and in each aspect, thus creating the prerequisites for new steps toward development.

The ever greater annual increments in industrial and agricultural production, in national income and production, are an important step marking the course of our advance to a stabilized socioeconomic situation and to the building of an independent and sovereign economy.

Agricultural production has continued to develop in most of the regions. In 1983, despite serious ravages by natural calamities -- drought, typhoon, and flooding -- grain production was close to the targeted plan norm of 17 million tons. An outstanding achievement was that over the past 3 years, the average annual grain production increased nearly 1 million tons, whereas in the period of 1976-80, the annual increase was only about 200,000 tons. Therefore, although there was a population growth of over 3.7 million people, the average per capita grain production was up from 268 kg in 1980 to nearly 300 kg in 1983. Many localities registered tangible progress in intensive cultivation with the application of scientific and technological advances.

Applying economic policies, a number of model production units have appeared with yields of 8-10 tons of paddy per hectare in vast areas of tens of thousands of hectares. Also, in high-yield rice areas, some cooperatives achieved yields of over 7 tons of grain per hectare. This proves that, in our country, the potential of intensive cultivation in agriculture remains very great.

Grain procurement in 1983 reached 3.75 million tons, an increase of 800,000 tons over 1982. During the 1981-83 period, the average annual grain procurement increased 1 million tons over that in the 1976-80 period. As a result, we no longer have to import food. This success has opened up the prospect of producing grain in excess of our people's needs, thus enabling us to keep some in reserve.

The industrial crop area increased 8 percent over 1982, with substantial increases for a number of important crops such as peanuts, with a 8-percent increase; sugarcane, 11 percent; tobacco, 13 percent; rubber, 18 percent; coffee, 20 percent; and mulberries, 46 percent. A heartening fact is that there is an increasingly clearer perception among echelons, sectors, and people about our comprehensively developed agriculture, with industrial crops playing an essential role. Many localities have begun to rearrange their cultivation patterns and to rationally tap their land, work forces, and climatic and weather conditions in order to achieve high efficiency.

Although only initial progress was achieved in 1983, a production momentum is evident in many localities.

Livestock breeding, especially in the family sector, continued to develop and saw an increase of 3 percent in the hog population, 3 percent in the water buffalo herd, and 8 percent in the number of oxen and cows. In forestry, tree planting was concentrated on some 75,000 hectares, exceeding the plan norm by 15,000 hectares and achieving an increase of 25 percent over 1982.

A number of localities achieved good results in boosting afforestation, protecting forests, and regreening barren hills and vacant lands, in accordance with the system of combining agriculture and forestry.

Following many years of recession, the sea-fishing sector overfulfilled its 1983 production plan by 12 percent, an increase of 15 percent over 1982. The movement to raise shrimp and fresh- and brackish-water fish continued to develop.

Despite many difficulties in energy, raw materials, and parts, industry, including small industry, and handicrafts actively and creatively maintained and even developed production by exploiting available potentials. Plans for such key products as insecticide sprayers, transformers, electric motors, cargo barges, fertilizers, textile fabrics, silk, bicycles, and cigarettes were carried out well and exceeded those for 1982.

The gross industrial product value in 1983 increased by 25 percent over 1978, which was a record year. In particular, the central state-operated sector failed to attain the 1978 [as heard] target for the industrial product value. The annual increase in this value was only 0.6 percent in the 1976-80 period and reached 11.8 percent in 1981-83.

Communications and transportation began to make a turn for the better in organizational and managerial work and plan implementation. The volume of cargo handled in the country increased by 8 percent in terms of tonnage and 14 percent in terms of tons km as compared with 1982.

In capital construction, we invested a larger amount of capital and accelerated the rate of construction of key projects, in heavy industry in particular. We synchronized a number of industrial installations, built water conservancy projects, expanded the industrial crops acreage, and boosted home construction.

After many years of national construction, our country has completed and will complete a number of key projects concerning electricity, machinery, cement, paper, textile, communications, and water conservancy, thus creating a new productive ability of great significance for the development of our national economy. Many localities can further mobilize their own capital and local manpower to build many more production, cultural, and social projects in order to meet local needs.

Investments in capital construction were up by 11 percent compared with 1982, whereas investments in construction and installation increased by 18 percent.

Exports went up 17 percent over 1982, with a marked increase in marine products. Export of many kinds of farm products and processed agricultural goods increased pretty well. Various localities and sectors have been developing the planting of a number of short-term industrial crops in particular while stepping up the exploitation of sources of aquatic and marine products of high value to produce large amounts of export goods. Market management began to be readjusted and renovated. Obvious progress was made in grain purchases in particular. State-operated enterprises achieved progress in goods delivery. Many goods were better managed. A number of new policies regarding distribution, circulation, and income helped stimulate laborers to boost production. Living conditions of our peasants, the largest component of the national population, have, generally speaking, been stabilized and even improved in certain aspects.

The life of workers and laborers in the industrial production centers and in areas where production conditions have been relatively stable, has become partly less difficult. Socialist transformation of industry and private trade has been readjusted. Market management and renovation recorded initial results.

Socialist transformation of agriculture in the southern provinces was recently stepped up to create conditions for the basic completion of agricultural cooperativization in 1985.

Scientific research and the application of science and technology, basic investigations, and geological surveys continued to develop and achieved some good results.

Attention was paid to stepping up activities in education, culture, art, information, public health, social welfare, mother and child care, sports, and physical training, to gradually carrying out educational reforms, and to continually developing the cultural and art mass movement.

Progress was achieved in sanitary work and disease prevention. Many good models emerged in developing the laboring people's collective mastery, building a healthy lifestyle, and caring for wounded combatants, head heroes' families, orphans, and handicapped people.

The renovation, by one step, of economic management and planning has had good effects, contributing to creating the economic achievements over the past 3 years.

Many new policies have continued to be promoted, such as the implementation, in agriculture, of product contracts with labor groups and laborers, the expansion of the effective power of enterprises, the stabilization of planning with the four sources of capabilities [boons nguonf khar nawng], the encouragement of export expansion, the encouragement of scientific and technological activities and studies, and the stepping up of economic construction in the districts.

In many localities and in a number of sectors, the initially developed strength of collective mastery has led to advances in the use of labor, land, machinery, equipment, in promoting production, and in the organization of livelihood. Many advanced models have shed light on and demonstrated new, efficient, and persuasive work methods.

We began implementation of the 1983 plan in a situation when material capabilities in the state's hands were not greater than in 1982 and when difficulties in energy and material supplies in particular further increased. Weather conditions were abnormal because of a prolonged bitter cold and a severe drought at the beginning of the year and because of numerous typhoons and floods at the end of the 10-month crop season. As a result, we suffered serious damages in property and human lives. Total property damages caused by typhoons nos. 6, 9, and 10 were initially estimated at 4.6 billion dong. The volume of lost grain was less than 400,000 metric tons.

However, our people throughout the entire country, particularly in the disaster-hit areas, made steady efforts to overcome all difficulties to carry out their tasks and plans. They fulfilled or overfulfilled many key norms for grain production and mobilization, cattle breeding, cloth and paper production, sea fishing, salt production, afforested acreage, laminated steel, water pumps, insecticide sprayers, electric motors, diesel motors, and the purchase of farm products, foodstuffs, port, sugar and peanuts. A number of norms for electricity, coal, cement, industrial crops acreage, export, and transportation, though not fulfilled, were higher than in 1982.

Noteworthy was the fact that guidance work and plan execution in 1983 showed great progress. Various localities began to rearrange their production mechanism and crop cultivation patterns on the basis of developing their advantages.

The Council of Ministers promulgated a number of policies aimed at resolving difficulties and correcting errors and shortcomings in economic management. Greater progress was made in guidance and managerial work, from the central to the local levels. However, some shortcomings were committed in management and command. Some plan norms were not very suitable, well balanced, and uniform. A number of localities and sectors were still deficient in exploiting their potentials. In many cases, upper echelon guidance was still not suitable and uniform. Material supply work presented many shortcomings and was not in accordance with plan norms. Delivery and reception points were changed arbitrarily. Transportation work was not on time and uniform. Negativeness was observed in material supply work. The electricity distribution situation was still critical. As a result, plan implementation was impeded to a great extent.

Comrade National Assembly deputies, our achievements over the past 3 years assume a great significance, although their material manifestations were, in general, still of an initial nature. These achievements stem, first of all, from the party's correct line laid down by the fourth party congress, affirmed by the fifth party congress, and concretized by the party Central Committee's resolutions and by the state policies on socioeconomic development as well as from the ever more profound understanding and scrupulous application of the party's line to the specific conditions of each locality, sector, and grassroots unit. These achievements are the direct result of the renovation of the economic management and planning apparatus, which started since the issuance of the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Fourth Party Central Committee. This renovation, which was based on our people's spirit of self-reliance, made an impact on internal conditions and aroused the latent potentials of the economy. These achievements are also the result of the all-sided cooperation and the considerable and effective assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. They are the result of the spirit of tenacious and stalwart struggle of the tens of millions of laborers who are the collective masters of the country.

Achievements we have registered were the result of efforts and aggregate strength of the entire country and of the broad creative labor movements of the masses of the people. The localities and grassroots have exerted their utmost efforts. The sectors at the central level -- from agriculture to industry, from production to distribution, circulation and transportation -- have made great efforts. All achievements have been the result of common efforts including the sweat of those directly involved in production, the brains of scientists and technicians, the creative labor of writers and artists, and the flesh and blood of the fighters.

On this occasion, the Council of Ministers respectfully recommends that the National Assembly enthusiastically praise the compatriots throughout the country -- the workers, peasants, scientific, technical, cultural, and artistic cadres, other laboring masses, and cadres of various sectors and echelons -- who have displayed initiative and creativeness, surmounted countless difficulties and obstacles, exerted efforts, and fulfilled their tasks in implementing the 1983 state plan; enthusiastically praise our heroic Armed Forces -- the troops and security troops -- who have also shown to be worthy valiant fighters defending the fatherland; and enthusiastically praise our overseas compatriots living abroad who have always turned their thoughts to our fatherland and contributed to our national construction.

We enthusiastically thank the communist parties, governments, and peoples of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries who have given devoted and effective support and assistance, both moral and material, to us in our economic and cultural construction, national defense consolidation, and national defense. We express our sincere gratitude to the parties, governments, and fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea who have stood side by side with the Vietnamese people in our economic construction and development.

We sincerely thank the communist and workers parties, governments, and peoples of friendly countries and international organizations who have supported our cause of national construction and defense. [applause]

Comrade National Assembly deputies, the victories recorded over the past 3 years have opened up many new prospects in our country's march forward. Nevertheless, we should clearly see that our country's economy continues to be unstable in many respects and that we are still facing a great number of difficulties. Our production has progressed at a slow, uneven, weak, and unsteady pace. Regarding food, we have only provided the minimum requirements for human consumption and a small amount for livestock breeding. Our food reserves are insignificant. Our per capita food consumption of 300 kg is at the borderline between causing malnutrition and being barely enough. Our subsidiary crop production is low. We have not tilled all of our subsidiary crop acreage nor have we paid attention to intensive cultivation and processing of subsidiary crops, to bringing these crops into our dietary structure, and to ensuring food for livestock breeding. Our inadequate grasp and guidance with regard to industrial crops has been a great shortcoming. It has caused us to be slow in abolishing the monocultural nature of our agriculture and this has affected our export capability and industrial development despite our advantages of having land and manpower as well as tropical weather conditions that favor the rapid increase of various types of undertakings -- agricultural and industrial -- first of all, short-term undertakings. We have not fully exploited our watery areas for breeding and cultivating aquatic products, especially shrimp and freshwater and saltwater fish.

Our progress in forestry has been slow. The area of destroyed forests is large. Our timber production decreased and our waste of timber has been great. The central state-run industry has not reached the highest production level of the past. The increase in our production of production means has been slow and this has not met our requirements for developing agriculture and light industry. Our production of consumer goods has developed slowly and the increase of the number of products essential for the people's life has been insignificant.

A matter of concern has been the fact that productivity, quality, and efficiency of production, construction, transportation, and business in general are still low, and in some respects are lower than before. Waste of material supplies and goods has been rather great, and has been serious in some cases.

Our distribution and circulation of goods are still areas where many difficulties exist. The state is still unable to control most of the goods and money and is not yet in control of the market and of prices.

The socialist trade sector is still unable to get rid of the system of subsidy-based administration in its business transactions and still fails to make an effort to control markets.

Socialist transformation has not been boosted properly. Socialist production relations have been strengthened and consolidated in a slow way. In particular, the slow development of the state-operated sector has not been commensurate with the sector's leading role in the national economy.

Commodity prices on the free market have increased rapidly and continuously. Hoarding and the enemy's sabotage activities have caused unexpected changes. State-prescribed prices were readjusted many times, thus affecting production and circulation operations, life, and social psychology.

The material livelihood of workers, state employees, and combatants have been replete with difficulties which had to be settled promptly. Many pressing social problems have been raised. Negative phenomena in society have not been checked. The education of youths and teenagers generally presented no good changes. The people's cultural life standards declined. The population rate continued to increase rapidly, thus seriously affecting the settlement of economic and social difficulties.

There are many causes for the above situation. In fact, the root cause is that our economy remains generally one of small-scale production and still lacks material and technological bases. We experienced great shortages of energy and materials. The enemy's sabotage activities have increased in many spheres, especially in the socioeconomic sphere. The subjective cause is shortcomings in ideological and organizational work, in the implementation of the principle of democratic centralism, in guiding and organizing plan implementation, in the management and planning mechanism, in the failure to make full use of many potentials and to properly exploit manpower, land, trades, and occupations, and in the serious waste of production potentials and capital.

Social labor productivity remains low. An important cause is that shortcomings in economic management have not been promptly remedied to ensure that all echelons become collective masters and mobilize the aggregate strength of the state, the people, the center, and the localities.

Though readjusted, a number of policies on finance, prices, wages, export, and import still present many improprieties which have not been corrected promptly. The economic management apparatus with its many unnecessary intermediary organizations is too cumbersome. Much importance has been attached to administrative bureaucracy whereas little attention was paid to organizing trade businesses, and this impeded production and circulation activities.

Rearrangement of production and especially organization of industrial production have been slow. Labor division and decentralization in economic management still show many entanglements that have to be resolved.

Noteworthy is the fact that some understandings and actions have been inconsistent with the party's viewpoint and the state's policies.

It is necessary to severely criticize and overcome manifestations of irresponsibility, lack of disciplinary and organizational sense in the implementation of party resolutions and state laws, phenomena of decentralization [phaan caaps], bureaucracy, conservatism, sluggishness, separation from reality and the masses, lack of confidence in the masses' creativeness, slow acceptance of the new, failure to promptly serve production and the people's life at grassroots units, dispersion, disorder, liberalism, arbitrariness, lack of vigilance against the enemy's activities and schemes, and loose leadership and management.

## Part II

OW280345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Part II of SRV Council of Ministers Report, presented by Vo Van Kiet, vice chairman of Council of Ministers and Chairman of State Planning Commission, at 20 December opening meeting of Sixth Session of the Seventh National Assembly, on implementation of Socioeconomic plan for 1983 and 1981-83 -- recorded]

[Text] Comrade National Assembly deputies, to successfully implement the 1984 and 1985 state plans, our people must continue to further develop their spirit of self-reliance and revolutionary offensive and the might of collective mastery and must properly carry out the three closely related revolutions.

We must mobilize the aggregate strength of the party, the state, the mass organizations, the entire people, the center, the localities, and the grassroots units; exercise by one way or another the right to mastership; apply the system of responsibility and discipline; effect a vigorous ideological and organizational change; launch a revolutionary mass movement; and effectively use the assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. In the 2 years ahead, we must hold fast to and meet the following needs and key goals:

Foremost and primarily, we must achieve real progress in the exploitation of available potentials in manpower, land, and productive ability. We must promptly rearrange production activities while considering productivity, quality, and efficiency as priority criteria in evaluating all economic activities. We must strictly practice economy in production and consumption, develop production in close coordination with protecting production; oppose the enemy's sabotage of our economy, hoarding, smuggling, corruption, and waste; and strive to gradually increase our gross social product and national income and to further increase accumulation for our economy.

While boosting production, the state must control goods, money, markets, and prices to stabilize the people's life and ensure daily food and staple commodities for the people, especially for workers, state employees, Armed Forces, and for the compatriots of various nationalities in the northern border areas in particular.

We must continue to step up socialist transformation so that in 1985 we will be able to basically complete it with regard to agriculture in Nam Bo and to industry and trade in the southern provinces. We must consolidate and perfect the new production relations, expand the socialist battleground in the entire country and in all spheres, continue to build and gradually increase the material and technological bases of socialism in key points, and make good preparations for expanding construction work in subsequent years.

We must urgently step up the study of the socioeconomic strategy with a view to concretizing the general line and the party's economic line for a longer period of time. We must coordinate economy with national defense and have a specific economic plan and projects, create conditions for meeting the requirements of building the Armed Forces and consolidating national defense and security, provide close guidance for the Armed Forces to engage in economic activities with practical results, and create all necessary conditions to encourage the Armed Forces to participate in economic construction.

Following are the key tasks of various economic, cultural, and social sectors and of various major areas in the country for 1984 and the targeted achievements for 1985:

I. The various sectors must:

A. Step up agricultural production, forestry, marine products production and properly use manpower and land as the objective and measure of primary importance to rapidly increase the amount of products for society.

In the coming 2 years we must develop trades and occupations and achieve a division of local labor and a redistribution of labor among the various areas to provide jobs to laborers, especially youths, in order to fulfill the labor distribution norms set by the fifth national party congress.

In 1984 we must send as many as 120,000 laborers and 300,000 people to new settlements, including areas where we are organizing settled farming and a settled life style. A total of about 700,000 people will be involved in the rearrangement and redistribution of labor in 1984. We must strive to create conditions for achieving labor redistribution in the entire country in subsequent years.

B. Firmly grasp the most important objective of boosting grain production, both rice and subsidiary crop production.

Although we have scored great successes on the grain production front, we must realize that, for now and some years ahead, we must strive more vigorously to rapidly increase grain output in order to meet the needs of society as a whole, on a higher level and in a more stabilized manner, especially in areas which are still experiencing many grain difficulties and at the same time create necessary grain reserves.

In 1984, to meet our people's food needs, to have enough feed for livestock breeding, and to have reserve grain, we must definitely produce 18 million tons of grain, including 15.7 million tons of paddy and 2.3 million tons of secondary crop products in terms of paddy equivalent. The state's grain procurement must be 4.3 million tons of grain at least. In 1985 the production target of 19-20 million tons of grain must be achieved.

We must rapidly overcome the decline in subsidiary crop production, accelerate intensive cultivation, and increase the areas for all types of subsidiary crops, especially for corn.

C. Ensure vigorous, large-scale development of all industrial crops, especially short-term crops, and intensive expansion of the cultivation of rubber trees and other long-term crops, in order to rapidly increase the sources of domestically produced raw materials and important export products.

In 1984 we must increase the industrial crop area to 1.13 million hectares, an increase of 38 percent over 1983, with a 47-percent increase for short-term crops and a 24-percent increase for long-term crops.

D. Develop stockbreeding proportionally with cultivation in all areas in order to meet the needs for food and fertilizer.

We must pay attention to stockbreeding in the food belts around large cities, concentrated industrial centers, and areas where conditions exist for large-scale animal husbandry. We must expand stockbreeding, including stockbreeding for export purposes. The lowest targets to be attained in 1984 and 1985 will be as follows: 12 and 13 million hogs respectively, and 4.8 and 5.1 million head of buffalo and cattle. Compared with 1983, there must be an increase of 8 percent for hogs in 1984; 5 percent for buffalo and cattle; and 9 percent for domestic poultry.

E. Vigorously exploit potential aquatic resources, both in scope and in depth; expand the scale of sea fish catch; vigorously promote fish breeding -- especially for export purposes -- in all types of waters in order to achieve increasingly higher output.

In 1984 we should strive to achieve an aquatic product output of 730,000 tons, including 520,000 tons of sea fish and 210,000 tons of fresh- and brackish-water fish. The figure for 1985 must be 780,000 tons, including 550,000 tons of sea fish and 230,000 tons of fresh- and brackish-water fish.

F. Forestry: We should successfully protect the existing forest resources, uniformly carry out vigorous policies and measures to put an end to forest fires and deforestation. The afforestation acreage in 1984 must be 80,000 hectares of areas of concentrated afforestation and an equivalent of about 200,000 hectares of 400 million trees grown in a scattered manner. The 1984 lumber output must be 1.4 million cubic meters; the 1985 figure must be 1.5 million.

II. Vigorous changes in industrial development, capital construction, communications, and transport.

The slow development of industry, especially of the state-run industry, over the past several years, requires that concerted efforts be made, primarily by the centrally run industrial sectors. We also must rapidly rearrange production; continue to renovate management; satisfactorily utilize existing production capabilities, especially of the centrally run state industry; make in-depth investments; intensively tap domestic agricultural, forestry, and aquatic resources for raw and other material supplies; boost exports; develop international cooperation to ensure the import of necessary materials. We must make efforts to economize; reduce material expenses per product unit; lower production costs; enhance labor output and product quality.

A. We must pay major attention to developing the processing industry sector and to the production of consumer goods. We must reorganize production, amend and supplement our policies so as to build raw material areas and import more raw materials with the aim of using the enterprises' capacities to the maximum. We must strive to increase the production of essential consumer goods for the people's daily use, such as cloth, paper, sugar, milk, and medicines and export such goods as tea, cigarettes, and alcohol.

We must strive to produce 67,000 tons of paper in 1984, an increase of 26 percent over 1983, and up to 90,000 tons in 1985. We must strive to turn out 320 million meters of cloth and silk in 1984 and up to 380 million meters in 1985, and at least 320,000 tons of sugar of various categories in 1984 and up to 350,000 tons in 1985.

We must fully use the available potentials to vigorously develop tobacco planting in order to make full use of the factories' capacities. Meanwhile, we must supply these factories with additional equipment to increase the output of cigarettes to up to 1.1 billion packs in 1984 and 1.4 to 1.5 billion packs in 1985. We must rapidly develop the production of soap and medicines to meet the people's minimum needs.

We must develop the production and increase the types of merchandise, improve the quality of bicycles, tires and inner tubes, bicycle parts, electric fans, sewing machines, desk clocks, wooden articles, pottery, chinaware, and glassware; plastic, rattan, bamboo, and rush articles; school aids, medical equipment, labor protection instruments, and so forth. Moreover, we must seek ways to create new sources of raw materials for producing condensed milk, beer, battery cells, and a number of mechanical and electronic goods.

B. We must pay adequate attention to developing the heavy industry and electricity sectors and must fully use the capacity of hydroelectric power plants in order to ensure adequate supply of parts for repair work. We must give priority to providing coal and fuel to enable thermoelectric power plants to operate normally. We must have an incentive policy to encourage the economical use of electric power, closely manage the distribution and consumption of electricity, and stabilize the supply of electricity for various enterprises and key projects and for general purposes. The electric output must attain 4.38 [as heard] billion kw/h 1984, an increase of 12 percent over 1983, and 5.3 billion kw/h in 1985, an increase of 10 percent over 1984.

**Coal:** We must supply sufficient gasoline, oil, timber for shoring up coal shafts, and explosives for the coal production sector. We must step up the repair of equipment and the construction of new coal mines; pay attention to capital construction; constantly ensure the fulfillment of norms for earth and rock stripping; improve coal winnowing, selection, stripping, and transport; readjust organizational and managerial work; and meet all regulations and standards in order to increase coal output and quality. Particularly important is that we must meet the coalminers' urgent daily needs.

**Coal output:** We must strive to produce 6.5 million tons in 1984, an increase of 8 percent over 1983, and up to 8 million tons in 1985, an increase of 23 percent over 1984.

**Cast iron and steel:** We must develop the capacity of the Thai Nguyen iron and steel complex and the Ho Chi Minh City and Bien Hoa industrial centers, rapidly build installations for processing coke from anthracite coal, study the building of iron and steel installations for producing up to 30,000 tons per year, perfect the experimental production of cast iron in electric furnaces, and make positive preparations for starting the building of a new metallurgical installation with Soviet assistance.

**Engineering:** We must reorganize and develop the capacity of the engineering sector, particularly in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, and Haiphong so that in 1984-85 we will be able to ensure on a priority basis the repair of machines and equipment and the production of parts serving the agricultural, textile, coal, electricity, communications and transportation, and construction materials sectors. We must strive to produce all kinds of ordinary tools and a number of small and medium-size machines and equipment for the agricultural sector; barges, railroad cars, coalmine equipment, electric motors, small-size hydroelectric equipment, and equipment for sugar and paper production and for jute, rubber, coffee, and coconut processing. We must improve product quality in order to increase the export of a number of goods such as bicycles, electric fans, and tools. In 1985 we must complete the construction of the Song Cong diesel motor factory, start the building of an auto parts and a 6,000-ton/year tractor plant, and expand Machine Tool Plant No 1.

**Chemicals:** We must accelerate the production of chemical fertilizers and insecticides and solve problems in (?pyrite) supplies in order to enable superphosphate-phosphorous fertilizer plants to operate at full capacity and increase the production of roasted phosphate fertilizer, with 400,000 tons of phosphorous fertilizer to be produced in 1984, an increase of 67 percent over 1983, and 450,000 to 500,000 tons in 1985. We must expand small- and medium-scale production of caustic soda and common chemicals.

We must rapidly increase the production of building materials; perfect overall the construction of the Hoang Thach cement plant and conveyor No 2 at the Bim Son cement plant; provide sufficient coal, fuel, oil, gypsum, and paper bags and stabilize the power supply for the Bim Son, Hoang Thach, Haiphong, and Ha Tien cement plants. The cement output in 1984 must be 1.6 million tons, an increase of 82 percent over 1983; in 1985, 2 million tons, a 25 percent increase over 1984. We must start the construction of the (?main) factory in Dap Cau and attach attention to producing other types of materials.

**Oil and gas:** We must step up surveys and prospecting for oil and gas. In 1984 we must strive to create conditions to enable us by 1985 to draw conclusions on oil reserves in the southern continental shelf.

Geology: We must accelerate surveys and prospecting for all types of minerals, with attention paid to pyrite and bauxite. Along with performing the prospecting work, we should organize the exploitation of gold and small tin mines, using even rudimentary means for the purpose.

We must assess resources and make preparations for plans for 1986-90 and subsequent years.

C. Capital construction: Over the past 3 years the level of investment for capital construction failed to meet the requirements for building material-technical bases for the various economic sectors and for carrying out sociocultural work. From 1984 on we must seek by all means possible to increase accumulated funds and investments, considering it a pressing requirement. The 1984 investment for capital construction, both at the central and local levels, must increase 32 percent over 1983.

Attention should be focused on the work for the following types of projects: Projects under construction and existing enterprises, primarily projects for energy, food and agricultural produce processing, communications, transport, production of consumer and export goods; ensure that work is carried out at the correct speed at key state projects; ensure that all agricultural and water conservancy objectives are achieved, primarily for grain, short-term industrial crops, and cultivation of more rubber trees, coffee, tea, coconut, and cashew; build appropriate water conservancy projects, mobilizing all local work forces and other facilities for the work; augment investment capital so as to develop, at an early date, the strengths of the central highlands and the northern midlands and mountain regions.

Completion of the capital construction plan for 1984 will enhance production capacity. We will have an additional 110,000 kw of power; 350 kms of power lines; 900,000 tons of crude coal; 5,000 tons of yarn; 200,000 tons of husked rice; warehouses that can store 230,000 to 250,000 tons of grain; a number of production installations for processing frozen sea products and producing common-use chinaware; an increase of 250,000 to 300,000 square meters of housing floor space, including 100,000 square meters for Hanoi.

D. Communications and transport: We must continue to make arrangements for transportation, with rational division of labor and decentralized management, so as to make the state-run transportation system the main transportation force; vigorously develop sea and river transport; pay attention to building the harbor network and dredging canals; enhance the stevedoring capability; consolidate and promote the capabilities of rail transport, particularly of the north-south line; rationally arrange and efficiently utilize land and air transport; strengthen management in order to exploit existing means effectively; pay attention to broadly developing rudimentary means of transportation; strictly practice thrift; counter theft and fuel waste; and resolutely eliminate all types of negative phenomena in transportation. We must concentrate efforts on satisfactorily performing the tasks of receiving and transporting imports and exports; the tasks in north-south transport; transportation of cement, coal, fertilizer, and apatite; transportation for the border provinces; and transportation for Laos and Kampuchea. Compared with 1983, the volume of commodities transported domestically in 1984 must increase 11 percent in tonnage and 9 percent in ton/km.

RADIO CARRIES TEXT OF 1984 SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN

BK271525 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Dec 83

["Full text" of 1984 socioeconomic plan adopted by the National Assembly at its closing meeting on 26 December]

[Text] The SRV National Assembly, by virtue of Article 83 of the SRV Constitution, after examining the Council of Ministers' report on the situation concerning the implementation of the socioeconomic plan in 1983 and in the 3 years 1981-83, and on the orientations and tasks of the 1984 socioeconomic plan and the targets to be achieved in 1985, and after hearing reports by the Nationalities Council, the Economic, Planning, and Budget Committee, and other standing committees of the National Assembly, is resolved to:

1. Approve the Council of Ministers' report on the situation concerning the implementation of the socioeconomic plan in 1983 and in the 3 years 1981-83, and on the orientations and tasks of the socioeconomic plan for 1984.

2. Adopt the 1984 socioeconomic plan with the following main targets:

- The gross industrial product value, including small industries and handicrafts, will increase by 9.5 percent over 1983.
- The gross agricultural product value will increase by 7 percent over 1983.
- Total grain production output in paddy equivalent: 18 million metric tons.
- Grain procurement for the state: 4.3 million metric tons.
- Total investment in capital construction with state capital will increase by 31.4 percent over 1983.
- Freight transport volume will increase by 11 percent in tonnage and 9 percent in tonnage/km over 1983.
- Total retail sales on the organized market will increase by 35-40 percent over 1983.
- Exports will increase by 22 percent in value over 1983.
- Labor productivity of a factory worker will increase by 5 percent over 1983; of a construction and assembling worker, 10 percent; and of a transport worker, 4.5 percent.
- Production cost and circulation expenditure of the central state-run economic sector will drop by 3.7 percent as compared with 1983.
- Industrial crop acreage will expand by 38 percent over 1983.
- Afforestation will be up by 7 percent over 1983.
- The number of hogs will increase by 8 percent over 1983 and that of buffaloes and cows, by 5 percent.
- Electricity production output will increase by 12 percent over 1983; washed coal, by 8 percent; cement, by 83 percent; timber, by 8 percent; textile, by 23 percent; paper, by 26 percent with 22 percent for writing paper; and cane sugar, by 35 percent.
- Fish catch will increase by 3.5 percent over 1983.
- Labor force to go the new economic zones will total 120,000 persons.
- Enrolment in universities will increase by 5 percent over 1983; in secondary vocational schools, by 18 percent; and in technical schools, by 25 percent.
- Enrolment in general education schools at the next academic year will total 12 million.
- The number of hospital beds will increase by 3 percent over 1983.
- The amount of medicines produced and dispensed will increase by 28 percent over 1983.
- Book publication will increase by 5 percent over 1983.
- Population growth rate will be 1.9-2 percent.

3. Entrust the Council of Ministers with the responsibility of enforcing active and effective measures to exploit all labor, land, forest, and sea resources, production forces, and the existing force of scientific and technological cadres; to improve its unified guidance and direction; and at the same time, to develop the initiative and creativity of the various sectors, echelons, and basic units. It is necessary to continue to improve the mechanism for economic management and planning, fully grasp the principle of democratic centralism, strengthen the socialist legal system, correctly resolve the relationship between the three interests, and bring into play the laboring people's right to socialist collective mastery and the combined strength of the entire country in order to change the socioeconomic situation for the better; stabilize the living conditions of workers, state employees, and members of the Armed Forces; carry out the 1984 state plan satisfactorily; create favorable conditions for the successful implementation of the 1981-85 5-year plan; and make good preparations for the 1986-90 plan.

The Council of Ministers and its subordinate organs are responsible for studying the opinions and petitions submitted by the Economic, Planning, and Budget Committee, the Nationalities Council, other standing committees of the National Assembly, and by National Assembly deputies in order to supplement the measures designed to regulate and direct the implementation of the state plan and the state budget.

4. The National Assembly calls on the compatriots and soldiers throughout the country to uphold patriotism, love for socialism, the will of self-reliance, the spirit of revolutionary offensive, and revolutionary heroism; enthusiastically emulate in productive labor, combat and other work activities; increase labor productivity; improve quality and efficiency; practice thrift; buy government bonds for national construction; lead a healthy and simple life; resolutely struggle against negative phenomena in the economy and social life; constantly maintain vigilance to defeat the multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists working hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces; strive to fulfill and overfulfill the state plan; and score even greater successes in the building of socialism and the defense of the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

5. The Economic, Planning, and Budget Committee, the Nationalities Council, and other standing committees of the National Assembly have the duty to assist the National Assembly and the Council of Ministers in maintaining close supervision on the various sectors and echelons in order to ensure strict realization of the targets of the socioeconomic plan already adopted by the National Assembly.

National Assembly deputies have the duty to encourage the various organs, enterprises, cooperatives, and the people of all walks of life to enthusiastically emulate in productive labor, practice thrift, fulfill their obligations to the state, and exercise the people's right of supervision over the activities of state organs.

SINGAPOREJAKARTA REPORTS SUHARTO-LEE KUAN YEW TALKS

## Kampuchea, Batam Island Issues

BK271549 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 27 Dec 83

[Text] President Suharto and Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew this afternoon discussed the Kampuchean issue, especially on Vietnam's refusal to comply with the UN resolutions. The two leaders stressed the need to seek a suitable solution to the problem. The two leaders met in Singapore this afternoon after President Suharto earlier inaugurated six development projects in Batam Island.

On that occasion, the head of state was accompanied by Minister-State Secretary Sudharmono, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, and State Minister for Research and Technology Habibie. After their return from Singapore this evening, Minister Sudharmono told RRI Reporter (Jasli Josan) in Batam that President Suharto and Prime Minister Lee Duan Yew held talks for almost 2 hours, in which President Suharto explained to Prime Minister Lee the development of Batam Island, which is now equipped with various facilities for industrial development. President Suharto also wanted Prime Minister Lee to reiterate Singapore's participation in industrial projects in Batam Island in accordance with the 1980 bilateral agreement.

The Singaporean prime minister has pledged his cooperation for the development of Batam Island, but now it is being hampered by world economic recession.

While President Suharto was in Singapore, Mrs Tien Suharto visited some schools and libraries at (Batu Ampar) and rode around Batam by car. Tonight, President Suharto receives a report from the chairman of the Batam Authority, State Minister for Research and Technology Habibie, on the latest development of the Batam Island projects. Tomorrow morning, President and Mrs Suharto will leave Batam for Padang, West Sumata, to inaugurate development projects in the area.

## Airport News Conference

BK271151 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 27 Dec 83

[Text] Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore share a large common ground in their view regarding development in the region. This was stated by the prime minister during an airport's news conference at the end of his meeting with the visiting Indonesian President Suharto today. Mr Lee Kuan Yew said because the leaders of the three countries have similar basic standpoints, it is of advantage to the respective country.

Replying to a question on increased Chinese aid to the Kampuchean resistance forces, Mr Lee said any aid to the nationalist forces is to be welcomed. He said ASEAN countries should give the noncommunist group in the coalition government ample support. Asked if there would be any new initiative from ASEAN to find a solution to the Kampuchean problem, Mr Lee said his personal view is that very little movement can be expected until after the U.S. presidential election. He said if there was a change of president, there would be an obvious change in circumstances. On the other hand, if there was not change of president, the Vietnamese would have to consider another 4 years of the present situation. This means the nondevelopment of Vietnamese economic potential.

On the investment in Batam Island, Mr Lee said Singapore has made every effort to facilitate the wooing of local investors to invest there. But the wooing must be done by Batam Authority itself, who has to work out the nitty-gritty of the incentive and facility.

SHIP BOMBED, SUNK BY IRAQI PLANES 22 DEC

HK290828 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] A Manila-bound cargo ship manned by 22 Filipino seamen was bombed by Iraqi jet fighters, resulting in the deaths of the ship's captain and his aide. The incident took place off (Komosa) channel in Iraq last December 22. Details from (Cel Byser):

[Begin recording] Six of the ship's crew members arrived this afternoon to tell the horrible tale. One of the six survivors, identified as (Podesto Gangan), told this correspondent that the M.V. (Prince) sank as a result of this bombing incident. The six showed this correspondent the bullet marks on their radio cassettes and other personal belongings they planned to give as Christmas presents to their loved ones. They said they swam by means of lifesavers into the nearest shore. They identified the fatalities as Captain (Renito Esparalda) and (Polono Piano). The six, who looked [words indistinct], said they did not know what happened to the rest of their companions, who like them jumped into the sea. [end recording]

TESTIMONY GIVES AQUINO PROBE NEW DIRECTION

## Security Man Testifies

HK290037 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] On the Aquino assassination case, another member of the security force for the assassinated former senator said yesterday that Rolando Galman was the killer of the opposition leader. Aviation Security Command Sergeant (Tomas Fernandez) said he saw Galman, dressed in a blue shirt, dart forward and shoot Aquino. However, he said he was not able to see where Galman came from. (Fernandez) declared these in his testimony yesterday before the Agrava fact-finding board. He was the third military witness who has testified seeing Galman fire at Aquino. (Fernandez) said he was only 3 and 1/2 meters away from Aquino and his escorts when the incident happened. He said he was part of the crowd control unit at the time.

Meanwhile, another witness also testified last night before the Agrava board, but he gave a different account. The witness, Philippine Airlines ground mechanic Ramon Balang, said Rolando Galman could not be the killer of Aquino. He said Galman had no chance to shoot the former senator, because he saw Galman surrounded by four security guards and was smiling before the incident happened. Balang said he saw Aquino being escorted by the soldiers and three men in civilian clothes.

## New Eyewitnesses Appear

OW290629 Tokyo KYODO in English 0616 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Manila Dec 29 KYODO -- A television interview given in Tokyo has suddenly given an entirely new direction to the official inquiry here into who killed Philippine opposition leader Benigno "Ninoy" Aquino last August 21.

The top-level five-member board of inquiry held a secret meeting Wednesday night in an upstairs room of a small two-story residential house in the business district of Makati. The house is used as a law office. But for the past two days it has been the hideout of a 28-year-old mechanical engineer of Philippine Airlines.

The mechanic told the board of inquiry in official evidence that he feared Philippine Army investigators are trying to get rid of him so he cannot tell his story of what happened at Manila airport where Aquino was killed.

The mechanic, Ramon Balang, said he was on duty on August 21 together with another mechanic Ruben Regaldo, 25. Regaldo was last known to be in Tokyo, but is thought to have checked out of the Akasaka Prince Hotel where he stayed last week while giving an interview to reporters of the American National Broadcasting Company (NBC).

In secret session with only lawyers and the board of inquiry present, Balang generally confirmed what Regaldo told NBC TV in Tokyo last week. Both of them said they did not think it was possible that Aquino was killed by Rolando Galman, who the Philippine Government claims was the assassin.

KYODO reporters discussed Tokyo's sudden involvement with the chairman of the board of inquiry, retired Justice Mrs Corazon Agrava, and also with some of the lawyers in the case. Mrs Agrava said the board members were holding discussions on whether they should recess their hearings here and go to Tokyo to take evidence from some Filipino witnesses who were alleged to be hiding there to protect themselves. Reports and rumors have reached the board that several potential witnesses may be in hiding in Tokyo. In addition the board may talk to some Japanese journalists who saw the assassination.

But Mrs Agrava said the discussions on a possible Tokyo visit by the board had been temporarily disrupted to hear the new witness who feared for his life. The new evidence was recorded on videotape. Justice Agrava also made a direct telephone call Wednesday to Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile who personally told her that he guaranteed to protect the mechanic from harm.

Defense lawyers told KYODO they believed the television interview Regaldo gave last week was directly responsible for the new witness coming forward to the inquiry board Wednesday. Regaldo was the first person claiming to be an eye witness who spoke against the dozens of government witnesses who have pointed to Galman as the assassin. But after Regaldo's statements were aired on American TV, the Philippine newspapers were very critical of him. They accused him of running away, and of making statements in a different country where he could not be challenged or cross-examined.

Wednesday night's evidence by Balang was the first given directly to the board of inquiry to contradict the version put forward by the government. Reporters rushed to the small house on the outskirts of Makati Wednesday night after they learned where the board was meeting. Lawyers predicted the inquiry may have reached a dramatic turning point. It is now more than four months since Aquino was killed. The Regaldo statement in Tokyo may have the effect of causing more witnesses to come forward to challenge the military witnesses, according to lawyers connected with the hearing.

#### MINDANAO ALLIANCE HEAD CHALLENGES MARCOS CLAIMS

BK281134 Hong Kong AFP in English 1123 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Manila, Dec 28 (AFP) -- An opposition figure has asked President Ferdinand Marcos to "name names" involved in an alleged plot by certain politicians and clergymen to overthrow his regime.

Governor Homobono Adaza of Misamis Oriental Province, one of a handful of opposition members holding public office, said in a press statement received today that Mr Marcos' statements on a new conspiracy against him might indicate a forthcoming new wave of arrests. He was reacting to the chief executive's recent statements about the presence of a "clergy-bourgeoisie clique" out to topple his government.

Mr Adaza, president of the Mindanao Alliance based in the country's second largest island, said if Mr Marcos release no names of the alleged clique's members, "it is very clear that this is part of the imagination of this administration."

Mr Adaza urged the president to concentrate his efforts on holding "clean, honest and orderly elections" for the National Assembly next May and on improving the economy to prevent rising unemployment from threatening the peace and security of the country.

#### OPPOSITION LEADER URGES ELECTION PARTICIPATION

BR281010 Hong Kong AFP in English 0919 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Manila, Dec 28 (AFP) -- Opposition leader Salvador Laurel today urged his colleagues not to boycott National Assembly elections next May, saying a boycott would be "a step closer to violent confrontation" and render Benigno Aquino's death "meaningless."

In a statement directed at former Senator Jovito Salonga, expatriate president of the Liberal Party (LP) whose most charismatic leader, Mr Aquino, was killed last August, Mr Laurel said Filipinos "want to give the ballot one last chance in this country before resorting to the bullet." Mr Salonga has called for a boycott of the parliamentary polls, saying participation would "legitimize" the regime of President Ferdinand Marcos, who has been president for 18 years, ruling by martial law from September 1972 to January 1981.

Mr Laurel termed the boycott call of Mr Salonga, who has been based in the United States since 1981, a "premature" and "unfortunate" move. "The argument that participation in an election will only serve to legitimize the Marcos regime is no longer relevant in the face of a bloody revolution which we are trying to head off," Mr Laurel said. He said the "national outrage" over the still-unsolved murder of former Senator Aquino, Mr Marcos' political archrival, "would be lost to the opposition if we simply sat back and abandoned the forthcoming parliamentary struggle."

#### UNIDO To Participate

HK290105 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 1330 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] In the opposition camp, the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, or UNIDO, said yesterday it will participate in the May elections. At the same time UNIDO asked the Liberal Party to reconsider its boycott position. The participation of UNIDO was announced by its president, former Senator Salvador Laurel. He said a boycott will not be consistent with the move to revitalize the Liberal Party. Laurel's statement was a reaction to a call by Liberal Party president former Senator Jovito Salonga for boycott of the May 14 Batasan elections.

#### Opposition Should Unite

HK271300 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 26 Dec 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Minority Must Unite Now"]

[Text] The opposition would do well to consider seriously the inclusion of two of their members in the Commission on Elections [COMELEC] to assure clean and orderly elections next May.

The offer has been pending since it was first made last Oct. 16 by the president and the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) leadership. The offer was made part of the government's efforts at reconciliation and unity.

Since then, however, there has been a new move by certain segments of the opposition to boycott the coming plebiscite, as well as the May election for the 183 seats in the National Assembly. The boycott group is led by former President Macapagal and Liberal Senn Jovito Salonga.

Fortunately, however, impartial elements in business led by Jose Concepcion Jr, head of the newly created National Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel), and groups under the opposition's umbrella organization UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] have either submitted their recommendations to the KBL or are in the process of evaluating their candidates for submission to the president.

There has been a growing feeling, however, among oppositionists that recommendations for two of the four vacant seats in the COMELEC should be taken up with more impartial and sober elements in the KBL. The feeling was that Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono and Minister of Political Affairs Leonardo B. Perez are machine politicians and would sacrifice the nation's imperative needs in favor of KBL politics.

Another view expressed by opposition groups which asked to remain unidentified for the present has to do with what they claimed was an earlier offer by the national government to give the minority four seats in the COMELEC, leaving five to the majority, including Chairman Vicente M. Santiago. If such a suggestion were granted, it would serve the nation well.

Notwithstanding all this haggling, however, it would serve the minority no purpose to continue being fragmented with every leader of each faction thinking himself the messiah who can save the country from perdition.

The more the opposition remains divided, the less chances will it have to increase its representation in the regular National Assembly to be elected for the first time next year.

The important thing the opposition should mull over seriously is the sending of strong minority leaders with unquestioned loyalty to the assembly.

If, as the opposition claims, the tragic death of former Sen Benigno S. Aquino Jr catalyzed all elements of Philippine society to work for the restoration of what they again claimed are lost liberties and rights, then they should take full advantage of the opportunity. Once this chance passes away, they may never have another, and they will regret this the rest of their days.

The first major step, therefore, would be to make their recommendations for two seats in the COMELEC, or four if they can get it. The two commissioners could be their eyes and ears in the COMELEC who could question any election fraud that comes to their attention.

The second step would be for the minority to decide now to end all their bickering, unify and present a vigorous front in the coming plebiscite and elections and work for as many candidates as they can put up to sit in the regular National Assembly in May.

The arena for the political battle is here, not in the United States. It is here where the process of nation-building must go on despite so-called road blocks, and only those who remain here can decide how the job will be done.

BRUNEISULTAN COMMENTS ON POLITICAL SYSTEM, DETAINEES

BK281450 Hong Kong AFP in English 1359 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Hong Kong, Dec 28 (AFP) -- The sultan of Brunei has said that a party political system "doesn't work out in Brunei," ASIAWEEK magazine reported in its latest edition.

Brunei, which covers some 5,800 sq km (2,226 sq miles) on the northwest coast of Borneo, is due to gain full independence from Britain on January 1.

In an interview with the Hong Kong-based weekly to be published tomorrow, Sultan Muda Hassanal Bolkiah said: "In Middle Eastern countries, the sultan or king is himself the prime minister and he appoints his own ministers. That is more or less (the system) Brunei is going to follow." He gave Oman and Saudi Arabia as examples.

The sultan also said that three political detainees would be released January 1. Asked if he still considered exiled members of the banned Brunei People's Party (PRB) to be Brunei citizens, the sultan said: "Once people have been away from Brunei a long time, they are bound to lose their citizenship, but this is not quite confirmed."

Meanwhile, PRB President A.M. Azahari Mahmud told ASIAWEEK from his exile in Indonesia that "the nationalistic struggle in the heart of Bruneians is still going on, especially with the youngsters."

Mr. Azahari has been living in exile since 1962 when Britain quickly put down an uprising launched by the military wing of the PRB while he was out of Brunei. Mr. Azahari said that he would like to return to Brunei for the independence day celebrations planned for February 23 if the sultan allowed him.

ASIAWEEK also reported that Libyan representatives met with the PRB president and Filipino Muslims in Kuala Lumpur in 1976 and offered to finance a Brunei Liberation Army if the sultanate could be used as a base for escalating the Muslim separatist conflict in Mindanao, Southern Philippines. Britain learned of the plan and informed the Malaysian prime minister, who banned Mr. Azahari from the country and disciplined his own officials involved, the weekly said.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

30 DEC 1983

